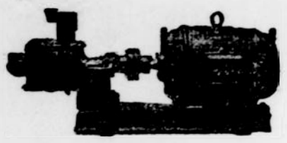
Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY! with GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsillities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

VOL. XXVII NO. 147 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Big Meet in Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

With the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and ten members of the Congress Working Committee on Wednesday, Bombay entered on a week of political activity which, in its intensity, was unparalleled in the recent history of the city. The arrival of the Congress leaders proved major events of the day, because of the enthusiasm evoked.

Within an hour of their arrival, the leaders had to forget the strain of the journey and settle down to the tackling of serious political problems.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING.

The Congress Working Committee had four hours' deliberations at the Birla House, mainly on the report of the Constitution Sub-Committee. It is understood that while endorsing the recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee, the Working Committee deferred discussion about the details regarding the proposed changes. The Working Committee will resume deliberations on this question at 8-30 a.m. to-day. Mahatma Gandhi, who did not attend the sitting of the Working Committee on the first day is likely to be present to-day.

IN THE LEFTIST CAMP.

There was considerable activity during the day in the Leftist camp. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose had a number of visitors from 2 p.m., in connection with the organisation of the 'Forward Bloc.' Some of the members of the Communist Party, Royist Party and the Congress Socialist Party it is understood, were closeted with Subhas Babu for about three hours with a view to explore avenues for finding the greatest common measure of agreement which would form the minimum programme of the 'Forward Bloc.' Talks which were inconclusive on Wednesday will be resumed at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

The Congress President addressed a public meeting at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening, explaining why Bombay had been selected for the signal honour of Prohibition.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who attended the Congress Working Committee left Birla House before the termination of the meeting, to keep up an engagement with Dr. Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

Members of the All India Congress Committee will be arriving in the city from to-day, much in vance of the sittings which are to commence on Saturday. To-day's prominent arrivals will be the Hon. Mr. Ravishanker Shukla, Premier of the Central Provinces and the Hon. Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, Minister for Local Self-Government. The other Premiers from Congress Provinces will be arriving on June 23.

GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL RECALLED

LONDON, June 20.

The German Consul-General at Liverpool mentioned in the House of Commons on 14th June has received instructions from Berlin recalling him to Germany.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS

Complete Agreement Reached

BERLIN, June 21.

Italo-German Naval talks have concluded.

A communique states it resulted in full agreement between the views of the two navies and the result is fully satisfying to both parties.—Reuter.

Congress Out To Fight Trojan Horse Tactics

Cabinet Debates Reform Proposals

No Penalisation Of Opinion, Urges Jawahar

Search For Solution: Tentative Decisions To Be Placed Before Mahatma

The Congress Working Committee met for nearly four hours at Birla House on Wednesday with about half an hour's interval for tea, and took up for discussion the recommendations made by the Constitution Sub-Committee. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, presided.

Those present were: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab and Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was present by invitation. Dr. Pattabhi was also present.

It is understood that the Committee, while endorsing the recommendations made by the Constitution Sub-Committee, deferred discussions about details of the proposed changes.

It is also learnt that the Committee is now confronted with the problem of finding out a formula for taking satisfactory measures for the "purification of the Congress organisation".

It is learnt that the grounds on which exception was taken to certain recommendations by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Narendra Deo exercised the minds of the members of the Working Committee.

While it was unanimously agreed that the "Trojan Horse" strategy by which certain forces antagonistic to the Congress entered the organisation and undermined its influence from within, must be circumvented, it is learnt that the Working Committee has not yet found a solution by which those forces could be checked, without harming the interests of genuine minorities.

It is claimed that that work is a matter of details, and it is thought probable that a satisfactory decision on details will be taken at to-day's meeting.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

It will be recalled that the last session of the Indian National Congress, held at Tripuri, passed a resolution authorising the All-India Congress Committee to take all steps necessary to see that the working of the Congress machinery is not made difficult by abuses in the enrolment of members' election or otherwise. In pursuance of this, the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. held in Calcutta passed a resolution appointing a Constitution Sub-Committee, consisting of the President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya and Acharya Narendra Dev.

In the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee, the most important amendments were to Article V (c) and Article VII (b) of the Congress Constitution. The first referred to the restriction on membership of those who are connected with the organisations other than the Congress, while the second laid down a new procedure for election of members to the A.I.C.C.

According to the second change it was proposed that one-third of

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)

MINISTER HECKLED IN COMMONS

Over Issue Of Civil Obligations Of Militiamen

LONDON, June 22.

Opposition sharply heckled Minister Morrison in the House of Commons when the Minister moved draft orders designed to ameliorate civil obligations of Militiamen during the period of service. He declared that Militiamen should not be penalised by the undertaking of other obligations (financial obligations like hire purchases etc.,) before they knew of the introduction of conscription.

Mr. Morrison announced that Militiamen would be credited during service with payments to National Health Pensions schemes and so would be eligible for benefit, when discharged from the army; if they were unable to return to normal work.

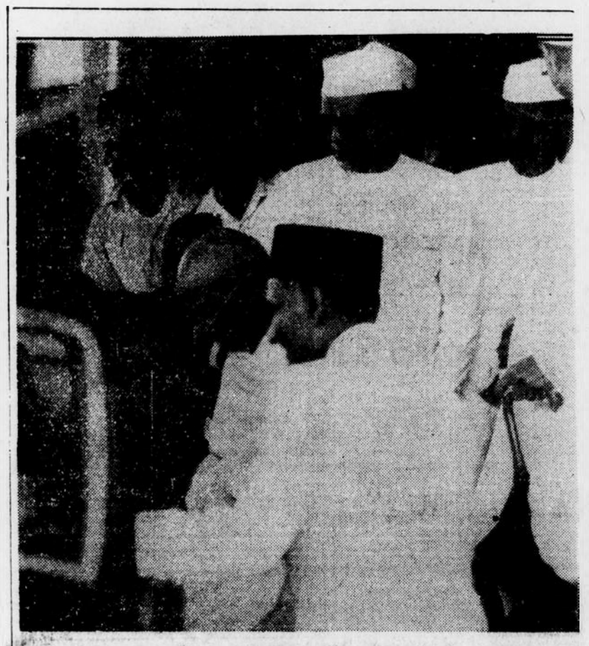
For the next hour the speech degenerated into a disjointed narration owing to continuous fire of interruptions.

Mr. Morrison concluded saying that the Government had made a real effort to provide a degree of protection, which he believed does not accompany similar compulsory service in any other country.—Reuter.

Verity's Score Of Wickets

LONDON, June 21.

Verity to-day returned an analysis of 16.3|3|48|7. He is now leading in the race for hundred wickets of the season, with 75.—Reuter.



Gandhiji leaving the Dadar station on arrival on Wednesday morning.

ON THE TAPIS

Many Issues Confront Congress Cabinet

NEW TECHNIQUE AND FREEDOM'S FIGHT IN STATES: INDIANS OVERSEAS: ANTI-INDIAN DRIVE IN CEYLON

After completing its deliberations on the report of the Constitution Sub-Committee, the Working Committee is expected to take up the question of Indian States. A resolution for the guidance of the States in the light of Mahatma Gandhi's New Technique may be adopted by the Committee. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may place before the Working Committee his views regarding what may be described as a "via media" between two alternatives at the disposal of States people, namely, resorting to mass civil disobedience and meek acceptance of reforms of an unsatisfactory character. It may be remembered that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to this "via media" when the Mysore State Congress delegation waited on him last week. He is reported to have suggested that if any reforms to be granted fell far short of the expectations of the States people, it was their duty not only to reject them but also to carry on an agitation which might not amount to mass civil disobedience. Another important point which he emphasised was that States people should, in no circumstance, lower the pitch of their demands. The discussion in the Working Committee is likely to centre round these suggestions.

Indians overseas will be another question to be considered by the Congress Executive at an early opportunity. Beside the question of Indians in South Africa and Ceylon, the Committee will consider the arrest of Indian merchants in Belgian Congo.

A uniform policy of jail reform in all the Congress Provinces is also likely to engage the attention of the Working Committee. The question of jail reform has so far been tackled in the Provinces according to methods which have differed from one another. The Congress Executive is likely to lay down a uniform policy in this connection.

DEVALUTION OF DOLLAR

To Extend Administration's Authority Meets With Obstruction

NEW YORK, June 21.

The Monetary Bill before the Senate for extending for two years the Administration's authority to devalue the Dollar and maintain the Stabilisation Fund is meeting with filibustering obstruction tactics, according to the "New York Times" with a view to forcing the Treasury to pay 77 cents for do mestic silver instead of the current 64 cents.

Whether the filibuster will actually develop is not yet certain, the newspaper states, but Senate leaders are certain somehow to prevent it. The fight has not yet reached the floor of the Senate, but Senator McCarran, one of the Silver Bloc leaders has three times blocked attempts to obtain agreement vote on an amendment by Senator Adams which would have cleared the way for consideration by the Senators of his inflation and silver amendment.

Senator Adams' amendment, while not interfering with the operation of the Stabilisation Fund, would terminate on June 30. President Roosevelt's power to devalue the gold content of the Dollar.—Reuter.

Another Major Crisis In Autumn

VERNON BARTLETT'S PROPHECY

Terms On Which India Should Co-operate With Britain

LONDON: June 21.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, who was the guest-of-honour at the National Trade Union Club, at a luncheon, sponsored by the Indian Political Group, was asked for his views regarding the International Situation with special relation to India.

When India Should Co-operate

Mr. Vernon Bartlett declared that, IF HE WERE AN INDIAN, HE MIGHT RESENT LOTS OF THINGS WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD DONE IN THE FAST; BUT ON THE WHOLE, HE WOULD SAY THAT THE FORCES OF DECENCY AND JUSTICE WERE OPERATED IN A GREATER DEGREE BY BRITAIN THAN BY GERMANY; AND IF IT CAME TO A STRUGGLE, BETTER BE ON THE SIDE OF BRITAIN. But Indians would be doing a service to themselves and the mankind by accepting the principle of collaboration ONLY IF BRITISH POLICY WAS BASED ON JUSTICE, MORALITY AND DECENCY.

It was for Indians to say that they were only interested in helping the British Government, IF IT MAINTAINED THESE PRINCIPLES, for then they would get somewhere.

Another Crisis In Autumn

Mr. Bartlett told his Indian audience that he was certain the Soviet Treaty would be forthcoming shortly, and that THERE WOULD BE ANOTHER MAJOR CRISIS IN AUTUMN.—Reuter.

BR. LIEUTENANT'S FEAT

Food Supply To Tientsin Concession

TIENTSIN, June 21.

Food supplies of British troops are temporarily assured, thanks to the enterprise of Lt. T. M. Simmons, Army Service Corps.

Lt. Simmons crossed the International Bridge in a van driven by a Private yesterday and returned with several days' supply of fresh vegetables. To-day he repeated the manoeuvre and brought back a week's supply of mutton. Neither Lt. Simmons nor the Private carried arms, though apparently the Japanese permitted them to pass the barricades without obstruction.—Reuter.

TO FOIL JAPANESE "COUP DE FORCE"

Precautions In British Concession Welcomed

TIENTSIN, June 21.

General tightening up of the precautionary measures taken in the British Concession is welcomed in view of the wide-spread rumours that the Japanese are planning a "coup de force". More military lorry patrols packed with Khaki-clad steel-helmeted "Tommies" are seen in the streets and in the evening a further company of Durham Light Infantry arrived to reinforce the defence forces.

The precautionary mobilisation of Volunteer Defence Force was carried out and all police on traffic duty have been withdrawn and ordered to do special patrol duty.—Reuter

(SEE PAGE 7)

SEVEN KILLED IN CHINATOWN FIRE

NEW YORK, June 21.

At least seven people were killed in a fire in the heart of New York's Chinatown, which is the second largest in the world. Firemen were handicapped by the intense heat in narrow streets and winding passages in old buildings and managed to extinguish the flames after three hours. Other bodies may yet be found, it is feared, in the debris.—Reuter.

Ceylon Problem Before A. I. C. C.

Indian Mercantile Chamber Secretary For Bombay

COLOMBO, June 21.

Mr. H. M. Desai, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon and Secretary of the Ceylon Indian Central Association, left for Bombay to-day by s.s. "Ranchi" to meet the members of the All-India Congress Committee and present the case of Indian nationals in Ceylon before them.

Interviewed by the "United Press", Mr. Desai said he proposed to request the Indian Congressmen to use their good office in bringing about a "rapprochement" with Ceylon instead of allowing the situation to deteriorate.

Questioned regarding the proposal of boycotting Ceylon copra, cocoanut oil and cocoanut products, Mr Desai averred that he did not very much favour the use of boycott and other retaliatory measures. But, he added, if Ceylon persisted in her anti-Indian drive and refused to hold in abeyance the scheme of dismissal and repatriation of Indian daily-paid workers till the Indo-Ceylon trade parleys, he would be forced to advise both the Government of India and the A. I. C. C. to apply immediate economic sanctions.—United Press.

INDIANS TREATED WITH FAIRNESS IN CEYLON!

Inskip's Reply To Question In Commons

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Nairne Sandeman, Sir Thomas Inskip gave details of the discharge of Governmental non-Ceylonese employees.

Sir Nairne Sandeman: "Was not there an understanding when the Constitution was given to Ceylon that all minorities should be treated alike and treated fairly.

Sir Thomas Inskip: "I see no reason to think that persons to whom Sir Nairne Sandeman refers have not been treated with perfect fairness (Cries of "Oh!").—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted for a State in Kathiawar, an excellent Goanese Cook, pay Rs. 35 to 45 according to merit. Knowledge of Indian cooking preferable. Apply with testimonials stating age and experience to Box No. 463. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Immediately—2 Overseers, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Stenotypist. Apply with testimonials and pay to:—M. Uprait, Hathi Bata, Ajmer. (11917)

Wanted Agency Manager on Rs. 100—20—500 p.m. for a Bank to invest loan without security to everybody. Post Box 2410. Calcutta. (243)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let. Four Room Independent Blocks. Newly Painted for All Communities. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Behind Police Hospital, New Nagpada in Hirji Govindji Buildings. Inquire within at Office or 'Phone 40285. (11933)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

120. MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES

Motorists—Save Yourselves From horror of skidding—Retread whole set of your Tyres for Rs. 30/- only. Newly applied rubber and workmanship guaranteed to 10,000 miles. Hindustan Tyres, Ltd., opp. Agripada Police Station. 'Phone: 42821. (11931)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund for Scholarships:—The Trustees of the above Fund invite application for two Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month for one year from deserving students of Telugu Munurwar Community, who are studying for Civil Engineering or in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, or who have appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1938 (V. G. Akula, G.B.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, for Self and Co-Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay). (423)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Local Rate Advice No. 6A of 1939, is being issued TO-DAY.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations.

462.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificates for two Shares Nos. 16237, 12297 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. standing in the name of Ratanlal Thakordas Thakker have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name:
RATANLAL THAKORDAS THAKKER.

Address:
Gopipura Bazar, Near Gate.

11938.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PANNALAL BANSILAL and GOVERDHANLAL BANSILAL, of Hyderabad Deccan Hindu Inhabitants, Managing Members of the Joint Hindu family, consisting of themselves and their minor sons Badrivishallal Pannalal, Laxmilal Pannalal and Bindrabanlal Goverdhanlal have contracted to sell and assign the undermentioned property to our clients Bai BANUBAI KHODADAD IRANI and PIROSHA KHODADAD IRANI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land, situate at and fronting the Reay Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 419.22 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 64 of Mazagaon Division, Laughton's Survey No. 1 H/3597 and Municipal E Ward Nos. 5102, 5107, and 5110 and Old Street Nos. 7, 12 and bounded, on the East by the property belonging to Bai Banubai Khodadad Irani and Pirosha Khodadad Irani and a passage, on the West by the Reay Road, on the North by the property of the Vendors and on the South by the passage and beyond it by the property lately of Ardeshir Rustomji Hajari and now of Jehangir Hormusji Cama.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1939.

PANDIA AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

464.

327. AGENTS WANTED

U. P. Govt. Hand Loom Products. Wanted.—Agents on salary Rs. 60 and allowance Rs. 15 p.m. Apply for particulars with -/4/- in stamps to, Inter Trade Federation, Cantonment Road, Lucknow. (11930)

Caste Hindus Terrorise Harijans

Not Allowed To Take Procession For 12 Years

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELLARY, (By Mail).

Mr. T. B. Kesava Rao, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh Bellary who recently toured the villages of Kudithini, Naryanadevarakeri, Hadagalli, in an interview expressed that the caste Hindus of Kudathini had unfortunately taken a defiant attitude towards the Harijans of Kudithini and had threatened them violence if they should try to take out a procession through caste Hindu locality. It appears that the Harijans had constructed a temple in their locality by raising subscription; and the temple was left unfilled as the Caste Hindus would not allow the 'deity' in the house of the Carpenter to be taken in procession in the streets. The state of things have continued to exist for about 12 years and the Harijans have appealed to the Dt. Collector, and President Harijan Advisory Board for necessary help so as to enable them to take the Idol in procession.

Commenting on the life and general welfare of the Harijans of the village, Mr. T. B. Kesava Rao said that it was a dismal picture of misery and poverty.

Steps are being taken to redress the grievances of the Harijans of Kudithini.

CALCUTTA'S NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mookerjee, at present an Additional Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, to be a permanent Judge of that Court on the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose on the 3rd July 1939.

UNAVOIDABLY DELAYED

PATRONS & FANS OF BOMBAY TALKIES will please take note that

DURGA

starring

DEVIKA RANI

with

RAMA SHUKUL

has been DELAYED by a week and WILL NOT be RELEASED On June 24

Definitely Releasing On

SATURDAY, 1ST JULY

ROXY

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M.
By Request
ZANANA—SHOW
New Theatres' Social
"BARI-DIDI"
SIXTH WEEK
ROXY
Usual Shows: 4-30 7-15 & 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR
4-30 & 10 P.M.

BID FOR SAFETY IN AVIATION

Wireless Stations And Quarters: Recruitment Of 50 Operators

Additional communications for Trans-Indian route through shortwave wireless stations and the installation of improved types of direction finding apparatus as a part of the development of ground organisation for civil aviation are being provided by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at various places and are expected to be completed during the current year.

Last year the Posts and Telegraphs Department constructed new medium wave transmitting and receiving stations at Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Adcock direction finding stations at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Jodhpur.

The works now in progress will complete the measures which were partially provided for in preceding years.

Shortwave wireless will provide the channel for routine aeronautical and meteorological communications and relieve the aircraft channel of this traffic on the main Trans-Indian route. The direction finding work carried out on the earlier types of apparatus provided was liable to inaccuracy, particularly at night. The new type, now being installed, offers a great improvement in this respect. The work was found to be necessary as the amount of night flying on the route has increased, and will probably continue to increase as the cruising speed of Aircraft increases. The direction finding and the short wave stations are expected to add materially to the safety of aircraft.

Short wave wireless transmitting and receiving installations at Calcutta and Delhi and the Adcock direction finding station at Gaya have been completed. At Allahabad (Bamrauli), the Adcock direction finding is nearly completed and will on completion be brought into use.

COMPLETION OF QUARTERS.

For the provision of further housing accommodation for operators, quarters have been completed at New Delhi, Chittagong and Dum Dum. At the Karachi Aerodrome, quarters for one Superintendent and four operators have been completed. Quarters for six operators at Gaya and four at Allahabad have been about half completed, while quarters for two are ready.

Apart from the work on the main Trans-Indian route, the new shortwave wireless station at Poona is expected to greatly assist in the collection of meteorological information both from India and abroad and to rapidly distribute it to aerodromes for use by aircraft. The additional transmitter at Madras is to provide a wireless service exclusively for aircraft and to replace the present limited service which is shared between aircraft and ships at sea.

As the operation of these increased facilities will involve a large increase in the staff of the wireless operators of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, quarters have been found necessary and are being provided because of the isolated position of the wireless stations concerned. Steps have been taken also to recruit by competitive examination nearly 50 additional men for training as wireless operators. It is expected that they will commence training during 1939.

VEGETABLE RENNET IN CHEESE-MAKING

Dairy Institute Investigations

A study is being made in the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore, of the possibilities of using vegetable rennet in cheese making. The growing need for obtaining a suitable and effective substitute for animal rennet for use in cheese making has led to this investigation.

An extract from a kind of berry obtained from North-West Frontier Province, called Withania Coagulanas, has been prepared and used in the making of cheddar cheese and soft cheese.

The data collected so far have yielded useful information, but more work in the direction of standardizing preparations of the vegetable coagulative and the process of making cheese is needed. The study is, therefore, being continued.

Experiments have also been conducted with a view to standardizing the process of manufacturing the indigenous varieties of cheese, known as Surati cheese. All the experimental conditions have been studied and an improved method has been devised.

STOPPAGE OF WASTAGE OF IRRIGATION WATERS

Bombay Government's Scheme

POONA, June 20.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay Government, has been holding conferences during the last four days with the representatives of the nine sugar concerns in the Bombay Presidency with a view to persuade them to agree to Bombay Government's scheme of preventing the prevailing colossal wastage of irrigation waters.

It is understood that the Hon. Minister has achieved a large measure of success in bringing round the representatives of these sugar concerns to agree to the scheme.

The scheme is expected to add four lakhs of rupees to the revenues of the Government. According to the scheme the canal water which has so far been supplied to the sugar concerns on the acreage basis, will henceforward be provided on volumetric basis, that is, beyond a certain prescribed minimum quantity of water, the sugar concerns will have to pay extra money for every extra unit of water they consume.

It might be recalled that more than a year ago the Bombay Government had appointed a committee to enquire into the question of irrigation waters in the Presidency, and the committee had brought to the notice of Government the colossal waste of water and suggested that means should be devised to stop the wastage.—A.P.

WOMEN AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Deo Committee Concludes Deliberations

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 20.

The part which women could play in promoting the Government's scheme of rural reconstruction, was the main topic of discussion at the meeting of the Committee appointed by the Government for this purpose under the chairmanship of Mr. Shankarrao Deo. The Committee met in the Select Committee room of the Council Hall yesterday. All the members of the Committee were presentn

The Committee, which had met earlier in the month in Bombay, concluded their deliberations at their yesterday's sitting, and will be soon submitting its report to the Government.

PLEA FOR PREFERENCE TO INDIAN DEGREES

Deputation To P. W. D. Minister

POONA, June 20.

A plea that Government should give preference to holders of degrees from Indian colleges in the recruitment to their services was made to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, by a deputation of the All-India Engineers' Association, Bombay, which waited on the Minister today.

The deputation represented that in the matter of recruitment to Government service now, as a rule, preference was being given to holders of foreign degrees, with the result holders of Indian degrees suffered.

The Hon. Minister assured the deputationists that under the new rules which are under consideration of Bombay Government, Government would see to it that no undue preference is given to holders of foreign degrees in future recruitment to their services and that those who hold degrees from Indian colleges would get their due share of the services.—A.P.

PUBLICITY OFFICER FOR POONA MUNICIPALITY

Resolution Passed Despite Strong Opposition

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: June 21.

The resolution about appointment of a personal assistant to the President and a Publicity Officer, which had evoked such an interest in the general body meeting of the Poona City Municipality the day before, was carried by an overwhelming majority at the adjourned meeting of the body held last evening.

A division which was challenged resulted in 25 voting in favour and 17 against the proposition.

"Even Moderate Use Of Intoxicants Is Harmful"

Manifesto By Anglo-Indian Temperance Association

The following manifesto, signed by many of the leaders of the medical profession in Great Britain and India, has been issued by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association for general circulation in India some time ago:—

"It has been proved by careful scientific experiments and confirmed by experience that,—

(1) Alcohol, cocaine, opium, and intoxicating drugs (such as 'bhang, ganja and charas') are poisons.

(2) Even a moderate use of these is harmful, especially in tropical countries like India. They are of no avail permanently to relieve physical and mental strain.

(3) Those who confine themselves to non-alcoholic drinks and who avoid the use of intoxicating drugs are capable of more endurance, and are better able to resist infection and disease.

(4) Alcohol is in many cases injurious to the next generation, especially through its favouring influence upon venereal disease.

(5) Alcohol aggravates the evils of famine.

(6) Alcohol is useless as a preventive of plague.

(7) Alcohol lowers the resisting power of the body against the parasites of malaria and the microbes of tuberculosis.

(8) All that has been said applies with equal force to opium and intoxicating drugs.

(9) We therefore appeal to the people of India to maintain and extend the practice of total abstinence as enjoined upon them by their religious and social obligations."

SIGNATORIES TO MANIFESTO

The pronouncement is signed by G. J. H. Evatt, C. B., M.D., Surgeon-General, Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., N.S., (Vice-Chancellor of the University of London), C. W. Saleeby, M.D., F.R.S., (Edin.), Frederick Treves, G.C.V.O., LLD. F.R.C.S., (Sergeant Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King), G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Edin.) (Professor of Pathology, at the University of Cambridge), Lieut-Col. R. A. M. C. Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., L.M. (Bombay), Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London), (Bombay), David C. Muthu, M.D. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Chief Physician, Mendip Hills Sanatorium), Arthur Lankester, M.D., (London) (Special Tuberculosis Inquiry—India), H. J. Walter Barrow, Colonel (Late P.M.O., 3rd (Lahore) Division), V. H. Rutherford, M.A., M.B. (Cantab), J. K. Adhya, M.B. (Calcutta), M.R.C.S, M.R.C.P. (Asst.-Resident M. O., London Temperance Hotel), D. Warliker, I.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel Niratan Sircar, M.A., M.D. F.C.V., (Member, Bengal Legislative Council), Chunilal Bose, I.S.O., M.D., F.C.S. F.C.V., (Offg. Chemical Examiner Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta), S. K. Mullick, M.S., M.D., (Edin.), (Principal, National Medica, College of India; Senior Physician, King's Hospital, Calcutta), B. C. Ghosh, M.A., M.B., B.C., (Cantab.) (Physician to, and Lecturer on Medicine, Albert Victor Hospital; University Lecturer in Experimental Physiology, Calcutta), H. N. Ghosh, M.D., F.C.V., (Teacher of Materia Medica, Campbell Medical School, and Physician, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta), B. C. Roy, B.A., M.D. (Cal.) M.R.C.P. (London); F.R.C.S, (Eng.), F.C.V., (Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine (London) Lecturer, Campbell Medical School and Hospital), U. N. Brahmachari, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.C.V. (Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine (London); Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, and Physician, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta), D. N. Maitra, M.B., (Resident Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Calcutta), P. K. Acharji, M.A., M.B. (Calcutta), Paras Ram Sharma, L.M.S. (Nat.), Gold Medalist, (Ferozapore), James M. Macphail M.A., M.D., (Bamdah), Ernest F. Neve, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.S. (Mission Hospital, Kashmir), W. J. Wanless, M.D., (Physician-in-Charge Mission Hospital, Miraj), M. Mullick, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), (Allahabad), B.D. Basu Major, I.M.S. (Retd.) Allahabad),M.C. Tandon, I.M.S. (Late Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Allahabad), and many others.

Mysore To Co-operate With Madras For Prohibition

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE: June 20.

In view of the recent statement of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya that the Government of Mysore are not co-operating with the Prohibition Districts, it is understood that in a recent communication the Government of Madras have conveyed their thanks to the Government of Mysore for their kind co-operation in the matter of Prohibition in Madras Presidency.

SEDITION CHARGE AGAINST BATLIWALA

Hearing In Calcutta Court Adjourned To June 30

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The hearing was resumed on Friday before Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Mr. S. Batliwala, socialist leader was charged with sedition in connection with his speech on "India and the Coming War" which was delivered at a public meeting held in the Calcutta University Institute Hall on April 5.

Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, counsel for Mr. Batliwala, filed a petition submitting therein that the form in which the charge under Section 124A I. P. C. (sedition) was framed against his client, was vague and not sufficient in as much as it did not set out the substantive words or passages of the speech which were really offensive or seditious. The omission in the charge, it was submitted, would cause great prejudice to the accused and would mislead him in his defence. Under the circumstances, the accused prayed to the court to amend the charge.

The Magistrate ordered the petition to be filed along with the records of the case.

The hearing of the case was adjourned to June 30.

Rai Bahadur P. G. Mukherjee, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. N. Mukherjee, counsel with Messrs. Aboni Roy, Advocate, P. C. De. A. K. Bhattacharjee, and others defended Mr. Batliwala.

All-India Students' Federation

BOMBAY, June 21.

The Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation will meet in Bombay at Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, on June 27, to decide the venue of the next All-India Students' Conference.

COMING RAILWAY BOARD MEETING

Railwaymen's Questions To Be Discussed On July 20

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE: June 20.

Mr. S. Guruswamy, Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, in the course of a talk stated that a special joint meeting of the All-India Railway Board and of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation would be held at Bombay on July 20th, to discuss several points in dispute between the Railway administration and workers in India, particularly provident fund benefits and leave rules for inferior service staff, re-employment of those retrenched in 1931 and the establishment of a joint central permanent machinery for all railways to deal with disputes, according to the Whitley Commission recommendations.

This meeting will be of special importance because it is based on a resolution passed by the Railwaymen's Federation in May last. If there is no settlement the Federation will move the Government of India to appoint a Conciliation Board under the Trade Disputes Act to enquire into the merits of disputes and the Board's attitude.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE: June 20.

The Mysore University has instituted an Employment Bureau The object of this is to obtain from the authorities concerned notifications relating to the appointments available in the public departments and circulate them among University institutions to maintain a register of graduates and under-graduates desiring employment and to maintain a register of employers desiring to be put in touch with suitable graduates and under-graduates for employment.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Charged With Kidnapping Minor Girls

Mania Ismail Subhana was arrested by the Vigilance Branch Police yesterday morning, at Kamatipura, Bombay on a charge of kidnapping three minor girls from his native place, in Handapsar Taluka, Haveli District, Poona.

It was alleged that the accused brought three girls aged 13, 14, 15, from his native place and kept them in a brothel in Kamatipura, Bombay. One of the girls was traced on the night of the 5th June.

One girl is still missing and it is suspected that the accused must have kept her in a brothel.

He was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court and was ordered to be remanded into police custody.

Debtor's Suicide By Poisoning

The death of Atmaram Rampratab was caused by potassium cyanide poisoning which he had voluntarily administered to himself, was the verdict returned by Coroner's jury at the inquest today.

Phulkumari, daughter of Kedarshet, had deposed at a previous hearing that she was a singing and dancing girl and the deceased was one of the men boarding and lodging with her during the last three months. She stated that the deceased was involved in debt. A note was found on the bed of the deceased.

Mill Worker's Body Found In Hot Water Tank

A verdict that death was caused by asphyxiation from drowning either suicidal or accidental, was returned by the Coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on Dewoo Bhambu (35).

Pandu Bhambu stated that his brother was employed in the Phoenix Mill. He had no job for the last two and a half months as the workers had gone on strike. On Monday he left home at about 11 a. m. All his relatives were looking for him till last evening. They went to the De Lisle Road Police station to report his disappearance. The Police showed them some clothes which they identified as those of the deceased.

Sergeant Alfred Butler of the De Lisle Road Police station deposed that the dead body was found floating in a hot water tank situated between Saksaria Mill and Kamala Mill at Tulsi Pipe Road. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

Externee Escapes From Escort

Muktyar Hussein Suleman was taken to Igatpuri by a Police constable of the G. I. P. Rly. Police from Poona, as he had been externed from Bombay in January. When they were approaching Kalyan he escaped from the Police escort and jumped into a local train proceeding to Bombay and alighted at Dadar. He was however pursued and arrested and handed over to the Police at Golpitha. He was ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the 5th July by Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court today.

FORMER POLICE PATEL CONVICTED

Appeal Dismissed Sequel To Putting Harijan's Cart On Fire

The Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court dismissed the revisional application of Jehangir Cowasji Patel, a former police patel of Varad in Bardoli Taluka against the order of the Sessions Judge of Surat who had confirmed the sentence of four months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 250, in default two and a half months more, passed on him by the First Class Magistrate of Bardoli for causing mischief by fire.

It appeared that the applicant was driving in a tonga and when he arrived near the Government 'chora' at Varad, the tonga dashed against a cart which was standing there. He shouted for the owner a Harijan, who was a little distance away but did not reply through fear. The applicant went away, but returned after some time and set fire to the hay in the cart.

SERVANT'S SUIT FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL FAILS

On Monday in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, Judge Mr. Noronha delivered an important judgment in a case brought by a servant against his master to recover compensation for wrongful dismissal.

The Judge held that, if a servant came to his employer and said: "I have no heart in your work." and the employer replied, "Then, what's the use of remaining in my service? You are free to leave my service," and if at this suggestion, the servant chose to leave the service and made the suggestion coming from his employer as a grievance, the employer could not be held responsible for it, and that the suggestion to go away made in the circumstances did not amount to a dismissal."

The facts of the case are as follows:—

B. Advaiya, formerly Head Cutter in a Ladies Dress Makers' Shop at Colaba, sued his employer, Madam Volga, to recover compensation for wrongfully dismissing him from her services without giving him one month's proper notice. The plaintiff's case was that as he demanded the balance of his salary of the previous month, the defendant dismissed him.

THOUGHT HIMSELF INDISPENSABLE

The defence, however, led evidence to prove that the Plaintiff's conduct had been rude towards the defendant for a long time and that thinking himself indispensable to the defendant, as he had been Head Cutter of the concern for the last seven years, the plaintiff came and rudely told Madam Volga that he had no heart in her work and that he could earn a lot elsewhere. Whereupon Madam Volga finding the conduct of the Head Cutter extremely rude and defiant told him that if he had no heart in her work, he was free to leave her service.

Instead of Madam Volga beseeching him to continue in her service, this suggestion to go away, if he so chose, came as a bolt from the blue for the Head Cutter, Enraged at this, he told his mistress: "Then, I am going". With these words he left her shop in a huff, and did not come to the shop the following day. But he re-appeared on the third day.

Seeing him in the shop giving directions to other tailors, Madam Volga was surprised and asked the Head Cutter the reason for coming to her shop as he had already left her service. Whereupon the Head Cutter said that he was not going to starve without her service. So saying he left the shop and filed the above suit.

The Judge believing the evidence of the defendant gave the judgment as above and dismissed the suit with cost.

Mr. B. S. Subnis, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiff (Head Cutter) and Mr. Rustomji B. Andhyarujina, Advocate, appeared for the defendant (Madam Volga).

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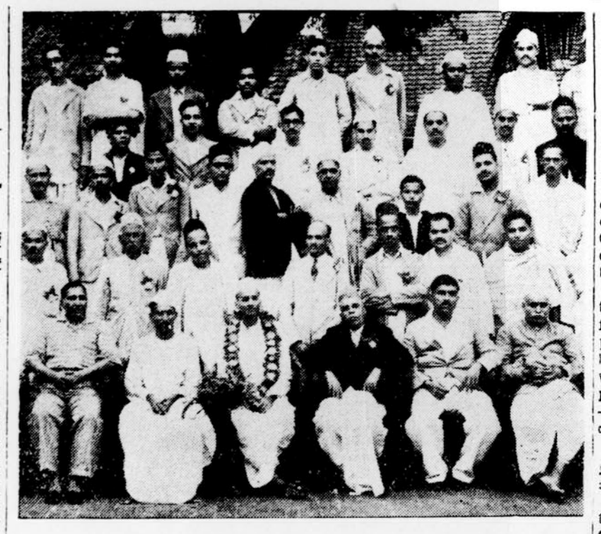

Mr. Sijur Pundalik Naik (centre garlanded) was the guest of honour at a tea party arranged by leading citizens of Mangalore to felicitate him on his election as the Policy-Holders' Director of the Bombay Life.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 21.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Differ-ence to normal.
Agra	105	87	—	2.4	+1.5
Amraoti	99	80	—	1.1	—3.1
Akola	97	79	—	2.2	—1.3
Ahmedabad	101	82	—	0.7	—2.2
Ajmer	100	83	—	1.2	—
Ahmednagar	89	72	—	3.2	—0.9
Ambala	107	84	—	2.2	+1.2
Allahabad	105	85	—	1.1	—0.7
Benares	103	85	0.1	1.6	—
Bareilly	105	87	—	2.4	—0.3
BOMBAY	87	77	0.5	4.1	—7.9
Bangalore	93	67	—	0.9	—1.4
Bhopal	95	74	0.7	2.7	—
Baroda	100	82	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	77	68	0.6	13.1	+7.4
Bijapur	88	71	—	3.3	+0.4
Bellary	92	77	—	0.4	—1.0
Bhavnagar	97	81	—	0.1	—3.0
Chittagong	87	78	0.9	11.3	—3.6
Calcutta	98	79	T	6.8	—0.6
Cuttack	94	78	0.2	3.6	—2.4
Cawnpore	106	86	0.1	1.4	—0.1
Calicut	83	73	1.1	26.6	+2.5
Colombo	85	79	—	5.1	—1.7
Cocananda	100	84	—	0.3	—2.8
Cochin	84	74	1.8	36.1	+15.1
Dehra Dun	95	78	—	4.7	+1.2
Delhi	107	92	—	2.5	+1.2
Dehra I. Khan	111	85	—	—	—0.4
Desa	102	81	—	0.1	—0.7
Dalhousie	—	—	—	4.4	+1.5
Fort Sandeman	103	78	—	0.5	+0.1
Gorakhpur	100	77	0.8	7.1	+3.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	75	—	1.0	—2.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	82	—	—	—0.2
Indore	96	75	0.2	1.5	—2.3
Jhansi	104	78	0.1	0.6	—0.9
Jubbulpore	90	73	1.0	2.7	—0.8
Jacobabad	112	86	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	104	87	—	1.0	—0.1
Karachi	90	83	—	—	—0.3
Kodaikanal	65	54	—	2.1	—0.8
Khandwa	97	78	0.1	3.7	+0.4
Lucknow	103	88	—	3.1	+1.0
Ludhiana	108	89	—	0.9	—0.1
Lahore	107	87	—	2.4	+1.6
Lyallpur	109	89	—	1.0	+0.4
Multan	111	87	—	—	—0.4
Mysore	82	68	—	0.8	—1.7
Madras	101	84	—	0.7	—0.7
Marmagoa	82	74	0.7	21.4	—
Malegaon	94	75	—	3.1	—0.2
Mussoorie	72	63	—	4.3	+1.8
Mahableshwar	67	63	1.9	17.3	—8.2
Murree	81	66	—	1.3	—0.8
Mount Abu	85	67	—	0.3	—1.4
Masulipatam	100	83	—	1.9	—1.4
Mandalay	93	80	—	3.0	—2.7
Mangalore	82	74	2.8	32.5	+4.4
Meerut	—	—	0.3	0.7	—0.4
Mercara	70	63	0.7	8.4	—10.5
Nagpur	96	75	0.6	4.0	—1.7
Ootacamund	62	54	T	5.1	—
Patna	101	81	—	5.5	+1.5
Peshawar	106	85	—	—	—0.3
Poona	86	73	T	2.6	—1.0
Pachmarhi	85	70	0.4	3.2	—1.9
Port Blair	81	71	1.9	19.0	+3.2
Quetta	92	62	T	0.6	—
Rawalpindi	107	85	—	—	—1.0
Ratnagiri	85	64	1.6	24.6	+3.1
Rajkot	98	79	—	0.6	—1.8
Sialkot	105	84	—	1.4	+0.5
Srinagar	93	67	—	0.1	—0.7
Sholapur	92	72	0.1	3.2	—0.4
Shillong	72	65	0.1	11.0	—1.8
Simla	75	63	0.1	5.7	+2.5
Surat	93	83	—	0.8	—3.6
Salem	95	75	—	3.0	+0.8
Trichinopoly	98	80	—	1.9	+0.9
Trivandrum	83	76	0.3	10.7	+0.3
Vizagapatam	92	84	—	0.7	—2.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.078 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.55 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 4.10 inches.

Weather Remark—Rain.

IN MIDST OF 'PUCCA' MONSOON?

Will Take At Least Three Weeks To Make Up Deficiency In Rain Fall

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Strong monsoonish conditions can be said to have set in Bombay early this morning. The feeble effort of the monsoon in Bombay so far is stated to be peculiar only to Bombay as all along the West Coast the monsoon has made much headway.

The total rainfall in Bombay so far was 3.56 inches while the same for last year was 22.51 inches. It is the considered opinion of the Colaba experts that it would not be possible to make up the difference before three weeks in the normal course.

The following are the rainfall figures recorded at 8 a.m. to-day for the past 24 hours:—

	Cents.	Total Inches
COLABA	55	4.09
ST. XAVIER'S	30	3.69
J. J. HOSPITAL	37	3.53
MATUNGA	87	2.92

The maximum temperature was 86.9 degrees (normal) and minimum temperature was 77.5 degrees (normal).

The anomaly in the monsoon front in several parts as to the variation in rainfall is another peculiarity, Dr. Savur, the Colaba Meteorologist, said that the difference of total rainfall, for instance between Matunga (2.92) and Colaba (4.09), was due probably to conditions of environment and exposure of the measuring instruments.

The matter was under investigation.

In Matunga the instruments were exposed at a height on a terrace, owing to the proximity of buildings, whereas in Colaba they were exposed according to standard regulations, a foot above the ground.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN MALABAR

POONA, June 21.

Monsoon was active in Malabar Konkan, West Central Provinces, Assam and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Konkan, Malabar and local in Orissa, Bihar, Central India and West Central Provinces. Few falls occurred in the United Provinces, East Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills, East Rajputana and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Darjeeling, five inches; Jalpaiguri, Mangalore, three; Port Blair, Cochin, Mahableshwar, two; Gauhati Silchar, Purnea, Ratnagiri, Khandala, one and half; Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Gaya, Jubbulpore and Calicut, one; Chittagong, Gorakhpur, Erijnagar, Marmagao and Honawar, three-quarters; Bhopal Nagpur and Pachmarhi half.

Forecast until the evening of June 22: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar, Konkan and Northeast India and will occur locally in Bombay Deccan, West Central Provinces, West Central India. A few falls of rain are also likely in Mysore, Hyderabad, East Central Provinces, East Central India, the United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Malabar and Konkan during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

CLINGING TO MUNICH METHOD

Searchlight On Chamberlain Politics

The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Pictorial" writes on June 11 as follows about Mr. Chamberlain's new plans about dealing with the political situation at home and abroad:—

The policy of this newspaper is to keep the public informed, frankly, of the vital plans and plots which are freely discussed behind the scenes in politics, but which other journals hesitate to pass on to the man in the street—the person most seriously concerned.

In pursuance of that policy, we publish to-day the following authoritative news:—

To-day I am able to disclose the complete details of Mr. Chamberlain's New Plan for dealing with the political situation abroad and at home.

This week-end the plan is being debated anxiously by Cabinet Ministers, politicians and diplomats, and the public should no longer have to depend on publish-ed "hints" and spoken "clues" for their information.

This, bluntly, is the situation:—

The Prime Minister is convinced—even now—that soothing words and promises of economic benefits will draw Hitler and Mussolini to the conference table, and he is determined to go all out for appeasement with Germany.

Here, bluntly, are his three reasons for clinging to the Munich method:—

(1) Though the Foreign Office expects trouble this week (see "William Brittain's News", page 2), Mr. Chamberlain feels certain that the next major crisis is due between now and the autumn.

(2) He is prepared to make almost any sacrifice for peace.

(3) He regards his plan as a master-stroke of political tactics.

He intends to press hard for appeasement now, working up to a major gesture—a concrete suggestion for a conference between the democracies and the dictators—in October

Then he will fight a General Election on appeasement.

He contends that appeasement under the slogan of "We are the Peacemakers", would send him back with an overwhelming majority. He maintains, too, that this programme would smash Socialism, simply because if they opposed, they would be branded as "the war-mongers" and lose everything but the support of the extremists.

The speeches of Lord Halifax and Sir John Simon, and Mr. Chamberlain's own speech in Birmingham two nights ago, have given the first official clues.

"I mean to go on devoting myself to this task of establishing a settled peace," he declared.

Already the reactions to the new plan are violent. The opposition is three-sided:—

1. The Premier has little support in the Cabinet; Ministers feel that "appeasement" means further concessions to the Dictators.

They fear that Mr. Chamberlain intends to satisfy Hitler by giving in over the Poland issue by returning the ex-German colonies, or by making other Colonial concessions.

They argue that such a move would be in brazen defiance of public opinion to this country.

"Appeasement, in their view means giving in, and will never achieve the settled peace which the Premier ardently desires.

2. Colonial concessions are heatedly opposed by the powerful heads of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. They regard the suggestion as strategic suicide.

Hitler, they argue, could never be trusted to use new colonies for economic purposes alone. He would fortify them, promptly conscript the native population and such a step would be disastrous to the security of our Empire.

3. From the House of Commons comes the third objection.

An election campaign on "appeasement" and "peace in our time" would certainly embarrass the Socialists, but they fear the programme might equally embarrass the Socialists, but they fear the programme might equally embarrass the National Government.

"If Mr. Chamberlain anticipates another major crisis in the autumn, would not that crisis force him to harden or completely change his policy right in the middle of his election campaign?"

That is the question that makes them feel nervous.

They are frightened, too, of public reaction to what they fear will be "Another Munich."

The sensation which the Premier's new policy is causing became evident in the Commons when Lord Halifax made his speech in the Lords.

His words were considered to mean nothing other than the prelude to a colonial offer, M.P.'s read the speech with growing nervousness, and many of them were openly hostile.

Even Lord Halifax is not prepared to go the whole way with Mr. Chamberlain. He fought at first but has now given in with reservations.

'Is Mr. Chamberlain prepared to face the suspicion of the Cabinet the hostility of the House and the fears of the defence chiefs?"

M.P.s are eagerly discussing this momentous question this week-end.

The general feeling last night was that if Mr. Chamberlain does not voluntarily abandon his policy, either the open opposition to it or the general trend of events will force him to abandon it.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-6-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Why Bombay Was Chosen For Signal Honour

RAJEN BABU DEFENDS PROHIBITION PLAN

City Will Benefit To Tune Of Three And Half Crores, Declares Munshi

"BOMBAY WAS CHOSEN FOR THE HONOUR OF PROHIBITION, FIRSTLY, BECAUSE THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE CITY WERE GIVEN TO DRINKING MORE THAN VILLAGERS.

SECONDLY, BECAUSE IT WOULD BE EASIER FOR BOMBAY TO MAKE UP FOR THE LOSSES INCIDENTAL TO PROHIBITION, AND THIRDLY, BECAUSE THE MINISTERS OF THE CABINET HAD A SPECIAL LOVE FOR BOMBAY," declared Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President in the course of his speech delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening.

The lecture was the first of a series organised by the Prohibition Propaganda Board.

Among those present at the meeting were the Hon. Dr. D. D. Gilder, the Hon. Mr K. M. Munshi and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee.

Rajen Babu in the course of his lecture said that Dr. Gilder could have spoken better on the subject of why Bombay was chosen for Prohibition, because it was he and the other Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet who decided to introduce Prohibition in Bombay. Still he would try to explain why Bombay was chosen for this honour.

MENACE OF DRINK

Prohibition was a very old question. Gandhiji had been speaking and writing about it since 1921. The Congress too had repeatedly expressed its opinion in the matter. They had recognized that the banning of intoxicating drinks and drugs was essential, because it had a very bad effect on the minds and bodies of the people. If people had plenty of money, a little extravagance would not matter; but in a poor country like India where people had not money enough to buy even food, it was bad for those who drank and for their children. It was agreed on all hands that drink was an evil. Though there was no Prohibition in the whole of India, the number of people who drank was very small and even those were anxious that Prohibition should be introduced. If a referendum was taken in the country, he was sure that at least 95 per cent of the people would vote for Prohibition, and even the people who drink would welcome it.

LESSON OF BIHAR

Giving his experience of people in the coal fields of Bihar, he said that the workers in the coal mines drank so heavily on pay days that they did not go to work for two days in the week. A few months ago prior to the introduction of Prohibition he had gone and talked to thousands of workes actually engaged in drinking and questioned them. They had all welcomed Prohibition; but said that they could not resist the temptation, as long as the shops were not closed. There had not been a single person who had protested against the introduction of Prohibition.

PLAN OF PROHIBITION

The Congress Ministries had decided to bring about complete Prohibition within three years. During the first year, they had introduced Prohibition in an area which was most prepared for it and needed least propaganda. During the second year, they had extended it to the coal fields area and also to areas inhabited by aboriginal tribes. A similar procedure was being followed by the Bombay Government.

WHY BOMBAY WAS CHOSEN

There were certain special reasons why Bombay was chosen for the honour. Firstly it was in cities like Bombay that people had some ready money which enabled them to drink. It was no doubt true that there were certain difficulties introducing Prohibition in a city like Bombay, but since Prohibition had anyhow to be completed in three years, why not get over the difficulties as early as possible.

Secondly the loss in revenue resulting from Prohibition could be more easily made up in a city. The peasants were not in a position to bear any further burdens by way of taxation, but a city like Bombay could better afford to make up for the loss in revenue.

BENEFIT TO MANY

Adverting to the complaint that Prohibition would throw thousands of people out of employment, Rajen Babu said that if a mill were started in Bombay, thousands of spinners and weavers in the villages would be thrown out of employment. Yet this had never been suggested as a reason for not opening a mill By opening such a mill, a few were benefited, while a large number were faced with unemployment. On the other hand, if Prohibition were introduced millions of people would be benefited though a few hundred might be thrown out of their present jobs.

Referring to the opposition of the Parsis, he said that the Parsis were a very clever community. They had progressed far in trade and commerce. If only they used their riches, their intelligence and their experience of business, they would be able to solve the question of unemployment easily. He suggested that they should prepare to make this small sacrifice so that millions of people may be benefited.

HEAVY COST OF DRINK BILL

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi in proposing a hearty vote of thanks, said that from Bombay city alone the Government realised an excise revenue of 92 lakhs of rupees. Making allowances for tappers, vendors, contractors and other matters, it could be said that for every rupee of revenue that Government got from country liquor, the drink actually spent two rupees. On this basis the citizens of Bombay at present spent nearly two crores of rupees on country liquor.

On foreign liquor, the Provincial Government derived an income of Rs. fifteen lakhs, and the Central Government derived an income of Rs. 35 lakhs. In the case of foreign liquor, it was reckoned that for every rupee derived as revenue by Government, the consumer spent three. Calculating on this basis the Bombay citizens spent nearly a crore and a half of rupees on foreign liquor.

By the introduction of Prohibition, therefore, Bombay would save three and a half crores of rupees annually. How then could it be said that Bombay was put to loss by the introduction of Prohibition?

There's no need to resign yourself to distressing weakness, if it comes from "Weak Blood". In most cases impaired vigour is the result of a long draining of the plentiful red blood supply of youth. You can attain complete enjoyment of life again when you have renewed your blood-stream with

HALL'S WINE

Hall's Wine quickly creates rich new blood. Your very first wineglassful gives you a warm glow of fresh vitality. Hall's Wine calms and strengthens the nerves, gives new life and tone to brain, muscles and every organ in your body. Hall's Wine is prepared according to a medical formula, and has been prescribed by doctors for over 50 years.

A handsome glass given free with every large bottle.

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J. HALLEY & CO., LTD.

WIMBLEDON PLAYERS SEEDED

LONDON, June 21.

Following players are seeded for Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships beginning June 26:—

MEN'S SINGLES: Austin (Great Britain) Riggs McNeil (United States) Puncec (Yugoslavia), Henkel (Germany), Cook (United States), Menzel (Germany) and Tloczynski (Poland).

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Alice Marble, Helen Jacobs (United States), Mrs. Sperling (Denmark), Madame Mathieu (France), Mlle. Jedrzejowska (Poland), Katherine Stammers, Mary Hardwick (Great Britain) and Mrs. Fabyan (United States).—Reuter.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Teams For The Championship

With the withdrawal of the Young Goans from the Bengal Club Cup League, the tournament has no doubt been robbed of some of its interest. But it would be impossible for any Committee to manage a tournament if it is to be dictated to by any of its competing clubs. In the first instance the Goans, it is stated, played several players who had been transferred to other clubs. This was a clear violation of the rules laid down by the A.I.F.F. When this was pointed out to them they failed to field a side in their second engagement pleading ignorance of the law! They wanted to withdraw from the tournament then. But the Committee threatening them with disciplinary action, they agreed to play through.

After fulfilling two engagements they defaulted again. This time their plea was that they misunderstood the fixture! It was on the printed card and there could be no misunderstanding about it. If they had any they should have got it cleared from the Honorary Secretary of the I.F.L. This they did not do. As a matter of fact, five or six of their players had actually turned up on its field. It is evident that there is something wrong with their team and its management. It is a pity that a team which has been doing so well should go out in this manner. Were they really afraid of a blemish on their record? In sport that should not be a consideration for competing in tournaments.

Now the positions of the teams in the respective sections are quite clear. In the "A" section, St. Xavier's College, Burma Shell and W.I.A.A. Staff and in Section "B," Matunga Athletic, Khatau Sports and Parel Students are the leading teams who will form the League to decide the championship finally.

The following are the positions of the teams at present:—

SECTION "A"

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
St. Xaviers Coll.	7	5	0	2	14	6	10
Burmah-Shell	5	4	1	0	10	1	9
W.I.A.A. Staff	4	4	0	0	11	0	8
Y.M.C.A. "B"	5	2	1	2	6	7	5
Young Friends	5	1	2	2	2	3	4
Times of India	5	1	2	2	2	5	4
White Star	6	0	3	3	1	13	3
Crocodiles	7	0	1	6	5	16	1

SECTION "B"

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	P.
Matunga Athletic	6	5	0	2	7	3	10
Parel Students	6	4	1	1	8	9	9
Khatau Sports	6	3	2	1	6	5	8
Young Muslims	6	3	1	2	8	6	7
Young Boys	5	2	0	3	6	5	4
Y.M.C.A. "A"	5	1	0	4	5	12	2
Bengal Club	7	0	0	7	0	20	0

WEEK-END FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for the Bengal Club Cup League during the week-end:—

SHIVAJI PARK, MAHIM.

Saturday, June 24. 4-45 p.m. Y.M.C.A., "A" v. Young Boys.

5-45 p.m. United Young Friends v. "Times of India."

Sunday, June 25, 4-45 p.m. p.m. W.I.A.A. Staff v. White Star.

5-45 p.m. Burmah Shell v. Y.M.C.A. "B."

ST. XAVIER'S, PAREL.

Sunday, June 25, 4-45 p.m. St. Xavier's College v. Parel Students.

5-45 p.m. Matunga Athletic v. Khatau Sports.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Pithapuram Offer For Women's Tournament

LONDON, June 21.

Leading women players of all nations, assembled here for the Wimbledon Championships, are evincing the keenest interest in Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's offer to present to the International Federation a huge cup for a Women's Tournament on Davis Cup Lines, and also in his offer to defray all initial expenses connected with the scheme. They are eagerly awaiting official movements on it

WIMBLEDON DRAW:

MEN'S SINGLE.

In the first round Ahmed meets Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish Davis Cup player in the first quarter in which is Austin.

Bose meets Pfaff (Switzerland) in the second quarter in which are McNeill, the winner of the French Championship, and Henkel, the German Davis cup player.

Saboor meets Geelhand, the Belgian Davis cup player, in the third quarter in which are Menzel and Puncec.

Ghaus Mohammed meets Taylor (Great Britain) in the last quarter in which is Rigs.

In men's doubles in first round Mohammed and Savoor meet Butler and McPhail (Great Britain).

C. P. And Berar Loan Oversubscribed

BOMBAY, June 21.

The 3 per cent C. P. and Berar Loan, 1949 was over-subscribed and closed 10 minutes after it opened, says a press communique issued by the Manager of the Reserve Bank of India.

The communique adds that the total subscriptions amounted approximately to one crore twelve lacs. Applications for Rs. 1,000 and under allotted in full. Other applications allotted 65 per cent. rounded to the next lower multiple of Rs. 100 with a minimum of Rs. 1,000.—A. P.

TANGO

By "Dim"

The last time I heard this word, it was in the Villa Rosa in Paris, over which presided the genius of Manuel Pizarro. A short, squat Latin, he used to stand in front of his little band with a paper megaphone in hand, singing the sort of melody that created an empty void in your soul. That was in Montmarte, at the corner of rue Pigale.

* * * *

Soft lights and clouds of smoke and a packed floor, swaying to the languid strains—the melody that came from a singing Spain, before the days of German bombers and General Franco. One day the lights of the Villa Rosa did not shine any more and Manuel Pizarro vanished into the night.

* * * *

This was some years ago. Last night I took a cab to the Regal to cover a strange assignment. MacDonald's School of Dancing! Above the Regal Theatre—almost in the centre of a metropolis, which was hot, sticky, and moist. I was to cover a tango competition, such as I hardly knew existed in our city.

* * * *

MacDonald makes an interesting figure. Tall, dark, born and bred here, he has acquired the atmosphere of the English 'palais de dance'. Bushy eyebrows, a moustache in the style of Ronald Colman, grey suit with shoulders padded like epaulettes, red tie knotted almost to a pea, courteous, but mopping his forehead for the beads that had collected there, hard-working.

* * *

This then was a special show of his. Every month he has a competition in which the "star" turns (pardon the jargon) take part and go away with what appeared to be handsome prizes. It was a large room, with a well-polished floor and with a queer assortment of mural decoration. Men with even larger shoulders looked over their glasses of cocktail into the the eyes of tall thin languid women, such as one only finds on walls in India. All this was the mural decoration, of course—in red, black and white.

* * * *

Anxiously I watched the competitors perform. Some seven or eight of them—couples—stubby, corpulent, massive. Then the radiogram got started and to the melody of a record they danced, while the judges took their seats in the far corners.

It was the tango they were dancing, but it was not the tango they use to do at the Villa Rosa. Here the dance, the girl, the moment was all forgotten. Man danced with woman for the sake of art, as Wilde might have said. One, two, three, pivot—too much art in fact, too much attention to the feet, the hands, the hold. I would never get up to dance like that for all the prizes in the world. It killed the first principle of dancing which was to dance because you wanted to enjoy yourself. But how can anyone dance with arithmetical figures bouncing in one's sub-conscious mind? One, two, three, pivot!

* * * *

It is not done to disagree with the verdict of the judges, but I am going to disagree with it just the same. Names are difficult to remember, but even from the choice that was before one, I felt that No. 1 was badly let down. Here was a couple who at least danced naturally, without the man having to steer his partner like a ton of horse flesh or like a battleship negotiating Bombay Harbour. But the judges know best, they always tell me, and I suppose I must be content with expressing an opinion.

* * * *

But I liked MacDonald's. It was something different from the dance-hall in Bombay.

* * * *

Along the wall his pupils sat, full of fun and enjoyment. Anglo-India in all its feminine glory. Parsees by the score, learning the big-apple just to while away the days of Prohibition. And they tell me that even the Big Apple is fading away in Paris and they are shaking their rotund hips to the Jitterbugs. And to think they are still doing the Lambeth Walk way down in Santa Cruz and Bandra. How time progresses!

* * * *

There was also something clean and healthy and school-like about the place. MacDonald had kept his little studio well-tuned and there was the type of discipline I like to see in a school of dancing.

* * * *

I like to see enterprising people succeed. This is a small beginning but out of it one day may come a generation of dancers, who will be pleasant to watch on the ballrooms of our city. And how this city needs good dancers.

Goans Resent Discrimination

DELEGATION TO PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC —PLEA FOR REPEAL OF 'ACTO-COLONIAL'

(From A Special Correspondent).

PANJIM: June 20.

A delegation of three Goans representing the three prominent communities that make up the population of the three districts of Goa, viz: Bardez, Salsette and Ilhas, have left for Portuguese Africa to meet the President of the Portuguese Republic when he visits Mozambique next month.

The three delegates are Col. Froilano de Mello, representative of the Christians and leader of the deputation; Dr. Vassudeva Deshprabhu, Visconde de Pernem, representative of the Hindus and Dr. Antonio Sousa Faro, representative of the Indo-Portuguese.

TASK BEFORE DELEGATION

Three delegates have been assigned the task of extending an invitation to the President to come to Goa on an inspectional tour at an early date, to study the existing political and economic conditions of the colony.

HUMILIATING TO GOANS

The colonial policy adopted by the present Government of Portugal as embodied in the Acto-Colonial which is a highly offensive legislation, discriminating between the Portuguese and Goans has met with unanimous disapproval since its very inception.

The Goans who until the enactment of the Act enjoyed equal political status with the European Portuguese subjects have now been relegated to three humiliating classifications. The Assimilados', 'Indigenos' and 'Nativos'.

The 'Assimilados' include those Goans who have assimilated Portuguese culture, language and social habits. The 'Indigenos' include those Goans who have just enough elementary education to be called literates and the 'Nativos' are those unfortunate Goans who haven't had the good fortune to go through a primary school.

PROTESTS PROVE NO AVAIL

The invidious discrimination caused by the division of the Goan people into these three provocative categories has raised a hornet's nest round the ears of the Government of Goa.

Various protests were lodged before the Portuguese Minister for Colonies but proved of no avail.

The mission entrusted to the delegation is to bring home to the President that the Acto-Colonial if not repealed early is bound to give rise to universal dissatisfaction among the Goan people.

The delegates will also plead for reforms as are enjoyed by the people of British India.

If this final appeal fails the only alternative left to the Goans is to take the cudgels with Local Government and employ such means as the 'modus operandi' employed by the subjects of Indian States, who are pressing their rulers to concede representative government.

The Goans are a fairly well-educated community and have proved their administrative mettle under various governments

GOAN CONGRESS STAND

The newly organised Goa Branch of the Indian National Congress has a staunch and progressive nationalist element consisting of patriotic Universitymen.

If the Acto-Colonial is not repudiated without delay and the necessary reforms granted the Goa Congress, it is understood will start an agitation of greater potentiality than the movements in Indian States.

Children And This Great Game Of Life

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S BROADCAST TALK TO BOMBAY SCHOOL STUDENTS

The following talk was broadcast by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the inaugural day of the Monsoon Term, on Tuesday night, from All-India Radio, Bombay:—

Well children, I am very happy to say a few words to you. Perhaps you did not expect me to say anything; indeed I did not expect it myself. I came here to-day to the All-India Radio Office in Bombay to have a look at the office and then the Director here induced me to say a few words to you. It is always difficult to say no when children are concerned, because children are such delightful persons and I love being with children, and speaking to them and, most of all, playing with them.

STRANGE TIMES

I do not know what you are going to be told in these series of talks, probably you will learn a great deal; I cannot tell you much nor do I propose to take much of your time or mine. But I want to tell you this that this world we live in and this country of ours are passing through very strange times and experiences. Many things happen that we do not like, some things happen that we like. It is a great game in which all of us can take part. Most of us are often onlookers who merely see the game but there is no reason why we should not all take part in the game.

GAME OF LIFE

Life sometimes is very dull, not for children I hope, but for the grown-ups. But those grown-ups who have a bit of a child in them, who refuse to grow up like Peter Pan,—you remember Peter Pan,—they are fortunate grown-ups because they can always play however old they may get—play with so many things in life because life after all is a wonderful thing that one has so much to do, so much to think, so much to play about with. Therefore I hope that all that you learn will help you to understand life so that as you grow up you may take part in this game of life.

Here in India we have had plenty of big things in the past we have bigger things to do in the future; but only those, whether they are children or grown-ups, can do much, or people who know what they want to do who train themselves for it, because if you do not, then you cannot do anything efficiently or effectively. And now that you are at school it is the period when you train yourself both to play and to work and to do something so that when you grow up whatever you might do you might do well.

I wish you all well, therefore I hope we may have many chances of meeting together and talking together and perhaps doing big things together in the future. Goodbye for the moment.

Protect your Gums!

Dental authorities say that the safest and simplest way to prevent Pyorrhoea is to gargle with Milton twice daily. Milton's powerful antiseptic action kills all germs, preventing sepsis of the mouth and keeping the gums firm and healthy. It makes the breath sweet, too. Use Milton regularly—a clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 5, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 4, 1358
Parsi: Deh 29, 1308
Hightide: 3-05, 15-40
Lowtide: 8-55, 22-07
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 19m.
Congress Working Committee.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Union Bank of India meeting at 3 p.m.

Saturday, June 24.

S S "Ranchi" with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

UNION BANK OF INDIA

We have to inform you that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held today (Thursday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bank's premises.

MAHOMEDBHOY DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 17th June 1939 was 324; of these 212 were males and 112 females.

B.A. EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates at the B.A. Examination of April, 1939, whose result was reserved, have now been declared to have passed the said Examination:—

B.A. Examination of April 1939:

No.	Name	Class
393	Sorab Manecksha Mistri	Pass
396	Miss Kusum Ramrao Pradhan	Pass

YOUNG HINDU SPORTING CLUB

A meeting of The Young Hindu Sporting Club will be held to-day (Thursday) at Jamnadas Kalyanji's residence 4th Marine Line Dhobitalao Bombay Evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Dr. Sant to settle the following business:—

1 Distribution of the raffle tickets. 2 Organization of the committee. 3 Report by the Secretary.

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

TO-DAY at 1-30 p.m.
'ZENANA' Show
When
MISS BIBBO
will be PRESENT IN PERSON
and make a speech

Ajanta's Screen-Epic
"THE MILL"
On
MAN & MONEY

Featuring: BIBBO, JAYRAJ, NAYAMPALLY, TARABAI.
BIG 3RD WEEK!
EXTRA:
BOMBAY TALKIES' NEWS-REEL
"Bombay Welcomes RAJENDRA PRASAD Congress President"

CAPITOL

Daily 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p.m.
The Epoch-Making Film in Natural Colours
"MOTHER INDIA"
"ROYAL" JEWEL NO. 8.
SUNDAY MORNING Show At 10
AT THE
REGAL

By Special Request Of REGAL PATRONS.

REGAL AT 4 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ Don AMECHE
★ RITZ BROS.
in a Musical Comedy version of—
"THE 3 MUSKETEERS"
Now in its 2ND BIG WEEK!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Wuthering Heights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"So This is London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lambeth Walk". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Thokar" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"We Three". Daily at 4-45 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45 7-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT I. S. CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

There are a number of grievances such as: (1) Pension, (2) Permanency of service, (3) Leave and (4) Increase in Pay.

Agitating the minds of the members of the inferior service in the Central Government as they are not redressed so long. The Bombay Government Peons' Union is organising a Central Conference in Bombay of all delegates in the province some time in July and Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, M.L.A., Vice-President of the Union, has sent invitations to the leaders.

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the booking of insured articles for and from the following sub offices and branch offices in account with them is temporarily suspended.

Bhaptiahi, Ganpatganj and Supaul Sub office, under the Bhagalpur H.O.

PRECAUTIONS IN CABLE JOINING

Addressing the BEST Apprentices at a meeting held on Wednesday, Mr. A. F. Lockley stressed the necessity for a tent where electric cable jointing was being carried out in the open. He said "it is a mistake to think that tents or tarpaulin sheets are only provided as a protection against rain.

It is equally important to prevent dust from being blown on to the joint and joining materials, especially the compound and tapes. It therefore follows that the tent should be erected in such a way as to reduce to a minimum the amount of dust and foreign matter likely to blow in. This is generally achieved by having only one entrance to the tent."

KURLA MUNICIPALITY

What Govt. Has Done During Supersession

The Kurla Municipality, which was superseded by Government from 1st November 1934 for persistent default in the performance of its duties and for abuse of its powers, is being restored from 1st July next.

During the period of supersession, energetic steps were taken to restore order, and to place the whole administration on a sound basis. Arrears of taxes were reduced from Rs. 5 lakhs on 1st November 1934 to Rs. 48,524 on the 31st March 1939. Of these arrears Rs. 22,246 relate to the current demand so that of arrears prior to 1st April 1938 all but Rs. 26,278 have been collected. As compared with a deficit in Municipal funds of Rs. 6,540 on the 31st October 1934, the Municipality had a balance in hand of Rs. 2,10,585 on the 31st March 1939.

One numerous insanitary cattle stables that were spread throughout the residential areas has been shifted to more suitable sites and brought under strict sanitary control, and a grave menace to public health has thus been removed. Proper building regulations have been framed and impartially enforced, a modernised sanitary service has been introduced and a Health Officer has been employed. Anti-malaria measures have been carried out. Besides other measures a well appointed hospital has been constructed and brought into use with the aid of a generous donation from a public-spirited citizen of Bombay and a comprehensive system of underground drainage, costing almost Rs. 6½ lakhs, has been prepared and is under active execution through Government agency.

It would be disastrous if at this stage, the restoration of the Municipality resulted in a reversion to the conditions which prevailed before its supersession. Government hopes that continued vigilance on the part of the councillors and of the electorate will succeed in averting this danger, but Government feels constrained to issue a warning that should there be any sign of deterioration in the administration, Government will not hesitate to intervene without delay.

"AXIS WALK"
Every evening, every day is a crisis on the way.....

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A. I. C. C. MEMBERS

The Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

The Working Committee will meet to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Birla House, Mount Pleasant Road.

The All India Congress Committee will meet on Saturday, the 24th June, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the A.I.C.C. Pandal (Gowalia Tank Maidan).

Those members of the A.I.C.C. who have made their own arrangements of staying in Bombay independently of the B.P.C.C. are requested to communicate their Bombay addresses to the Congress House to facilitate communication.

It is difficult to send the press tickets to the office of the newspapers. Press representatives are requested to have them from the Congress House on application.

Pandal tickets of all denominations are being sold at the Congress House and various other centres in the City. Sevikas of the Bombay S. Dal of the B.P.C.C. are going to various Associations and Bazaars for selling tickets. Citizens are hereby requested to buy tickets and ensure their seats in the pandal. The seats for tickets of Rs. 10 and above will be reserved according to their numbers.

Arrangements are made to meet members of the A.I.C.C. at the various stations. Members of the Reception Committee and our volunteers are always present on the Station. It is, however, possible that a guest might be left out without being attended to. In all such cases, guests are requested to come to the Congress House from where arrangements can be immediately made.

Shri Ravishanker Sukla, the Prime Minister and Shri D. P. Mishra will arrive to-day by Calcutta Mail via Chheoki and they will be the guests of Shri Chaturbhuj Jasani, Mulji Sikha Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

'Forward Bloc' Conference To Meet To-day And To-morrow

Up-country Delegates tickets as. 4 each available from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the 'Forward Bloc' Offices Carnac Road and from 2 p.m. at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Delegates are requested to apply.

(Qualified for Congressmen only).

Visitors Tickets Re. 1 Ground Floor Open to all.

Visitors Tickets as. 8 First Floor Open to all.

Visitors Tickets as. 4 Second Floor Open to all.

Available at the same time and place as above.

Delegates meeting at 2 p.m. on the 22nd June at Framji Cawasji Institute Opp. Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao. Delegates alone will be admitted.

ALL INDIA LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN.

The Secretary of the Conference writes:—

Poona will have the honour of convening the first annual conference of the All India League of Radical Congressmen on the 27th and 28th instant under the presidentship of Comrade M. N. Roy. Deshagaurav Babu Subhash Chandra Bose has been invited to inaugurate the Conference. A number of ex-detenus and prominent leaders will also attend and participate in the deliberations.

KISAN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A meeting of the Central Kisan Council will be held at 12 noon to-day (Thursday), at the Servants of India Society's Home (Sandhurst Road, Girgaum). Meeting of the All India Kisan Committee will be held at 2 p.m. at the same place to-day (Thursday).

BENARES STATE PEOPLES' MEETING

A protest meeting against the arrest of 26 congressmen in Benares State will be held under the auspices of Benares Rajya Nagrik Sabha to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at the Marwari Sammelan Pustakalaya Hall. Mr. Premchand Kedia will preside. The public of Bombay and specially the subjects of Benares State are requested to attend in large numbers.

FORWARD BLOC DELEGATES' MEETING

A meeting of the Delegates' Subjects Committee and of the First All-India Forward Bloc Radical Conference will be held at 2 p.m. at Framji Cawasji Institute Dhobi Talao to-day (Thursday), to consider the Agenda for the Conference.

DOCTORS AND HEALTH SCHEMES

Hingorani's Advice To Post-graduates

Dr. Hingorani speaking on "Health Scheme" in the Grant Medical College on Wednesday evening pointed out how it was found impossible to set up private practice in England without the sanction of the General Medical Council. "When once you are recognised as an established medical practitioner, one could very easily earn to the extent of Rs. 1,300 per month merely as a remuneration from the Government." It is also required by the Government that every doctor who receives such privileges from the Department is entitled to work with the aid of assistants, who are instructed by the Medical Board regarding certain etiquette to be observed, towards the consultants and patients. These medical men are also given periodical chances to go abroad in connection with their profession to give and take advices from their colleagues and exchange views.

Great care is also taken with regard to building houses. About four million houses are being built every year and about one million houses are pulled down yearly for the maintenance and upkeep of the health of the nation.

Finally he gave advice to post graduates who seek admission into voluntary or recognised Hospitals in England. He suggested that they should make sure of their admission before they go to England. Out of 84 students who applied for admission from India only 9 students secured seats and about 21 students were still left under consideration. The difficulty is that they have their own men to be provided for.

Then he referred to the difficulties of lodging and boarding.

Col. Bhatia thanked the speaker.

Gilder For Pandharpur

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, will leave Bombay on June 24 for Pandharpur where he will stay for two days (June 25 and 26). On his way back he will halt at Poona for two days (June 27 and 28) reaching Bombay on June 29.

PROHIBITION MEETING AT DADAR

BOMBAY, June 21.

The Secretary of the Prohibition Propaganda Board announces that a public meeting will be held today at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, (B.B. and C. I. Rly.) at 9 p.m. (and not 6-30 p.m.) when Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Shankerrao Deo will speak on Prohibition.

K. P. C. C. SECRETARY IN BOMBAY

Among the latest arrivals to attend the meetings of the A. I. C. C. is Mr. U Srinivas Mallaya, Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. He will be the guest of Mr. Siju Pundalik Naik during his stay in Bombay. His residence is Chandan Court, behind Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao.

A. I. C. C. TICKETS

Tickets of different denominations of prices for the All-India Congress Committee are available at the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga (G.I.P.)

The tickets can be used for the whole of the A. I. C. C. sessions.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Keep Fit 8-10 Duets from Discs 8-20 News in English 8-30 Light Selection 12-30 Tarabai of Gadag 1-0 Mutual Understanding (in English and Hindustani for beginners) 1-25 Marathi Pad by G S Yellapurker 1-30 Music 2-30 School broadcast 2-35 Indian History by Mr. Rasiklal Parikh 2-50 Some Indian Rags 3-0 Shake Hands Toqueville 6-0 G S Yellapurker 6-15 Ebrahim 6-25 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 6-40 Readings from Gujarati books 6-45 V K Kunte 7-0 Wit and Nitwit (Marathi) 7-15 Saraswati Mane 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Dinanath of Surat 8-15 Ap ka khat mila 8-30 Tarabai of Gadag 8-55 Local News 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 By kind permission of H. E. Sir Roger Lumely 10-0 Derek Oldham: Tenor 10-10 Orchestra of Governor of Bombay 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-30 to 3-15 p. m. as in Bombay 1 6-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 6-15 S Parsekar 6-25 Dinanath 6-40 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-45 Tarabai 7-0 to 9-35 as in Bombay 1 9-30 Dinanath 0-50 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 10-5 Radio Orchestra 10-15 Saraswati Mane 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

38.6 metres (886 kc-s)

7-30 a. m. Radio Orchestra 7-35 Hirabai 7-55 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi 8-30 School broadcast 12-0 noon Songs with a story.

1-30 p. m. New Mayfair Accordian Band 1-45 Quentin Maclean: Organ 6-10 Instrumental Trio 6-15 Altaf Husain 6-35 Abdush Shakur 6-45 Khammaj on the sarod 6-50 Hirabai 7-5 Thumris 7-15 Altaf Husain 7-35 Abdush Shakur 7-45 Hindi books (from Lucknow) 8-0 For Villagers 8-30 Filmi Gane 8-45 Abdush Shakur 9-35 Altaf Husain 9-45 Matters of Moment by Edward Thompson. (from BBC) 10-0 Altaf Husain 10-10 Hirabai 10-20 Abdush Shakur.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-0 to 2-0 noon as in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s-

6-0 to 6-15 as in Delhi 1 6-15 Hirabai 6-35 to 6-50 as in Delhi 1 6-50 Altaf Husain 7-10 Abdush Shakur 7-25 Hirabai Barodekar 7-35 to 8-0 as in Delhi 1 8-0 Instrumental Duets 8-10 Ditties of the Dal Lake: Kashmiri songs 8-30 to 9-45 as in Delhi 1 9-45 Hirabai 10-0 to 10-30 as in Delhi 1

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s-

7-30 to 9-0 a. m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 as in Delhi 2 8-30 to 9-45 as in Delhi 1 9-45 to 10-0 As in Delhi 2 10-0 to 10-30 as in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p. m. Santu Khan Qawwal and Party 6-20 Chanchal Kumari 6-35 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar 6-50 Amateurs 7-10 Santu Khan Qawwal 7-30 Chanchal Kumari 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Amateurs 8-30 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar 8-45 Chanchal Kumari 9-35 Santu Khan Qawwal 9-55 Chanchal Kumari 10-10 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p. m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p. m.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. Shahnai 2-15 Variety Concert 2-45 Veena 6-0 For Villages 6-30 S Naganatha Iyer: Vocal 7-0 Public School Education (Tamil) by Hon. Dr. P Subbaroyan 7-15 T S Rajamanikkam Pillai of Kumbakonam Violin 8-0 S Naganatha Iyer: vocal 8-30 S Balakrishna: Vocal 8-45 T S Rajamanikkam Pillai Violin.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

10-30 a.m. Prominent artist on Parade, 1.

12-30 p.m. Songs by Bobbie Comber. 1-30 For you, Madam! 1-45 Ramala Mazumder. 1-55 Let Us Talk It Over! 2-10 Significance of Lakshmi-Puja (Bengali). 5 First Div. Football League. 6-10 Sudhir Bannerjee II. 6-25 Sunil Ghose. 6-40 Prithvish Mukherjee. 7 Suraj Prosad Sreevastava. 7-20 Radharani. 7-40 Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee. 7-55 Radharani. 8-5 Volumes, Authors and Pages, 6. 9-10 Ena Leicester: Soprano. 9-25 Fats Waller. 9-30 Port of Calcutta, 3. 9-45 Conversation in a train. 10-5 Alfred Taylor: Pianoforte. 10-20 Barnabas Von Geczy and His Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1

61.98 metres (4,490 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 For Countryside. 7 to 9-10 As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Devadasi Songs (Oriya). 9-15 Radharani. 9-30 to 9-45 As in Calcutta 1. 9-45 Bijoydas Pakrey. 10-10 Kankavati.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6 p.m. Some Obscure Rags. 6-20 Raz-o-Niaz. 6-35 Folklore. 6-55 Light Melodies. 7-20 Readings from 'Fasana-i-Azad'. 7-30 Abrar Haidar. 7-45 Hindi Books. 8 Old Dhrupads. 8-20 Barkha Rut. 8-40 Instrumental and Vocal Melodies. 9-40 Land of Dragon, 7. 9-55 Abrar Haidar. 10-10 Gharane Gharane ki Kaiki, 1. 10-30 Muneerbai.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6 As in Madras 1. 6 Sandhya Geet 6-10 Tirupati Mettu (Telugu). 6-20 Telugu Melody. 6-25 Rural Health (Telugu). 6-35 Duets. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 V. J. Varma: Flute.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cricket in Seven Seas. 7-45 Lucky Dip (22nd Ed.). 8-30 Western Land. 9-10 Music for Dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of Moment, by Edward Thompson. 10 Recital by Joan Coxon (Soprano) and Harry Blech (Violin). 10-25 Sports.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Sunday Bandra held its annual Cathechism Competition in St. Andrew's High School Hall. This Competition was organised under by Rev. P. E. Fernandes, Diocesan Inspector of Schools Bombay Suburban District cum Thana

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided at the function and distributed the prizes. His Grace arrived at 5-30 p.m. and was received by Rev. Fr. Fernandes, Rev. D. De Sa, Dean of West Salsette, and many other priests from the City and the Suburbs

The competition was of a very high standard and the first prize was won by St. Theresa's Convent Santa Cruz, while the second was presented to St. Andrew's High School, Bandra.

Schools from all over the City and the Suburbs took part in this competition and his Grace in a humorous speech congratulated the organisers. A gathering of over 500 people were present.

BUS-TAXI RATE WAR.

Sometime in 1931 little before the old Bandra Bus Service was bought over by a Bombay Motor Firm, the Bus Service was then facing a rate-war between the Bus Service and the Taxi-drivers. The result of this rate-war was the decrease in rates on the Hill Road route into half an anna per head. The taxis which for the sake of competition carried passengers for one anna had after a hard struggle to give up the fight.

With the low charges of an anna per head the passengers on this route increased a hundredfold. The patronage was so great that several more Buses had to be added on the route. This low rate was even taken advantage of by the poorest of the poor and was a great boon to the public.

Besides being a boon to the public the profits derived from this route I understand were pretty good.

After carrying on with these rates for over an year the Company has now from this month increased the rate to one anna as before. This has simply upset the public, who I understand will shortly hold protest meeting.

The Taxi-drivers have all the same kept their rates again down to an anna per head and I understand are now reaping a rich harvest.

If information I have received is correct, the Company made profits by running the buses at half an anna per head. An increase in rates, they must bear in mind, means loss of nearly half the number of the present patronage. Bearing this and many other facts in view, the Company might do well to think over this matter carefully boycott.

MORE BUSES FOR PERRY ROAD

Going down Perry-Road yesterday, I had to wait for a Bus for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Questioning the conductor about such long delay I was told that both the Perry Road and the Pali routes had only four Buses running while he informed me that during the running of the old bus service these two routes had nearly twelve buses.

This long waiting near stands which are not only covered for the sun but unprotected from the rains is rather annoying and the Company might do well to move into these matters if they expect and increase in patronage.

The Bus Company is decidedly a boon to the public but I feel they ought to pay more attention to small things like these for which the public would highly appreciate their services.

3 MONTHS ON BISCUITS AND MILK

Woman's Remarkable Recovery

FROM SERIOUS DIGESTIVE TROUBLES

Everyone who is subject to any form indigestion should know of this woman's experiences. Advice from one who has had such severe attacks is advice worth having. She writes:—

"I suffered from indigestion, gastritis and constipation, and was so very ill, I had (on medical advice) to live on soda biscuits and milk for three months. Well, a friend advised me to take Kruschen, and now I am pleased to say my troubles are ended. I can eat and enjoy a good meal without any painful after-effects, my skin is clearer—in fact, quite clear—and there is no sign of constipation. I tried other cheaper makes of salts, but they seemed to aggravate the gastritis, and made it impossible for me to take them. I would advise any one suffering the same to take Kruschen."—(Mrs.) M.R.L.

The immediate effect of the six salts in Kruschen is to promote a natural flow of the digestive and other vital juices of the body. Soon after you start on Kruschen you will begin to feel the benefit. You will find to your satisfaction that you are able to enjoy your food without any distressing after-effects. And as you persevere with the "little daily dose", you will see that the relief which Kruschen brings is lasting relief.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars

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The Bombay Chronicle.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

The most important task before the All-India Congress Committee which commences its session in the city on Saturday is to consider the suggestions of the sub-committee appointed by it to reform the present constitution of the Congress. The sub-committee was appointed in pursuance of the unanimous resolution of the Tripuri session of the Congress authorising the A.I.C.C. to take all steps necessary to see that the working of the Congress machinery was not made difficult by "abuse in the enrolment of members, election or otherwise". The most important part of the Tripuri resolution is that which authorises the A.I.C.C. to enforce at once even changes in the Congress constitution which ordinarily can be made only by the plenary session. That is, of course, in view of the urgency of removing the malpractices in the enrolment of members and Congress elections that have recently become a menace to the purity of the Congress. Though the word "otherwise" in the clause quoted above may be so interpreted as to suggest that the A.I.C.C. can immediately enforce all changes in the constitution of the Congress, the circumstances in which the resolution was passed make it clear that the A.I.C.C. was asked to enforce immediately only such changes as are calculated to remedy corruption or malpractices. The sub-committee, however, has recommended several changes in the constitution other than those necessary for the purpose. These, we would suggest, may be considered by the A.I.C.C., but its decisions should be submitted to the next plenary session. Proposals which make serious changes in the general organisation of the Congress should not be finally decided upon by any body other than the plenary session.

No Ban On Parties

So far as the sub-committee's recommendations on the enrolment of members and the procedure at elections are concerned, we have already approved of them generally and we shall not deal with them again but we feel we must again record our disapproval of the sub-committee's ban on non-communal bodies whose activities the Working Committee may regard as "anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress." This recommendation arms the Working Committee with dangerously wide powers which in times of strong party feeling may be honestly but erroneously abused by it against bodies which may be in conflict with the party in power for the time being but which may be mistaken to be in conflict with the Congress itself. If the proposed change is enforced consistently, it will convert the Congress into a one-party organisation, the party in power seeking to annihilate other parties in it. For the purpose of maintaining discipline and efficiency in Congress administration it should be sufficient, as Pandit Jawaharlal suggests, to take disciplinary action against individual Congressmen who, to whatever political parties or associations they belong, defy and systematically work against Congress decisions.

Proportional Representation

We would also reiterate our disapproval of the proposal that two-thirds of the number of the seats for the A.I.C.C. are to be filled by the single distributive vote instead of the present single transferable vote. This is not merely a question of detail that it appears to be. It seriously affects the position of minorities. Under the proposed rule of distributive voting a hundred voters of one party voting, say, for ten seats, may not spare a single seat for another party of 99 voters, whereas under the present system the latter can secure four seats. We concede that the proposed system would be quite proper for the election of the Working Committee, if it were to be elected. For it would ensure a thoroughly homogeneous body as the highest Congress executive should always be. But the A.I.C.C. is essentially a deliberative body and it ought to reflect faithfully the parties or groups as they are in the Congress. Otherwise in the A.I.C.C., which is also the Subjects Committee at the plenary session, a minority will not have a decent chance to convert the majority to its view. It is true that under the proposed rule one-third of the number of the A.I.C.C. members will continue to be elected by the single transferable vote. But that is only a sop. The smaller the number of seats, the harder it is for a minority to get seats in proportion to its voting strength. So even in the few seats to be filled by the single transferable vote minorities may not get the representation due to them. We trust the new rules about the ban on non-communal bodies and the distributive vote at the A.I.C.C. election will not be adopted by the present session of the A.I.C.C. Even if they are, they should not be enforced until and unless they are ratified by the plenary Congress session They are neither urgent nor non-controversial.

Begging For Peace

The Anglo-Japanese situation has worsened still more. Yet the British Government insist on hoping, indeed on asserting that Japan, like Britain, does not desire to widen the present trouble and precipitate a real crisis. According to a Japanese newspaper, Mr. Arita has refused Sir Robert Craigie's request relating to the abandonment of exceptional discriminatory treatment against Britons and the dilatory examination of foodstuffs at the Japanese barriers. Now, when Lord Halifax made his statement in the House of Lords he must have had a report of the British Ambassador's conversations with Mr. Arita. He, however, did not say anything about the Japanese refusal of the British request. Why? Either the Japanese paper is lying or the British Foreign Secretary deliberately suppressed information which it was his duty to give to Parliament.

Nor is that all. This paper adds, runs the Tokyo report, that "Mr. Arita stated that the Japanese Government support the attitude of the Japanese military authorities at Tientsin in their policy and measures and as long as Britain does not fundamentally revise her views and attitude towards the new situation in East Asia, the Japanese Government will find themselves unable to comply with the British representations." This is very clear and leaves the attitude and objectives of the Japanese in absolutely no doubt at all. Yet Lord Halifax, repeated Mr. Chamberlain's "belief" about the Japanese Government in almost exactly the same words. Mr. Chamberlain's "hint" to the Japanese Government was bad enough. Its iteration and reiteration lead one to suspect that the realist Government of Great Britain is moaning for mercy.

Anti-Comintern Over India-I

By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS

Background Of Nazi Fascist Propaganda

IN front of the Municipal Museum in Bombay are placed for public view two mines of German manufacture which had been laid in Indian waters by the cruiser "Emden", during the Great War. More than twenty years have passed but the present rulers of Germany, in spite of the lesson of history, have not given up hope of intervention in India.

The new weapons of disruption are not torpedoes and mines but propaganda and intrigue. In a lesser degree, but working more or less concurrently, with the Nazis, the other two powers of the anti-Comintern triangle, Italy and Japan, are also carrying on propaganda for their own purposes in India.

THIS ARTICLE, WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF THE "CHRONICLE" STAFF, WAS SPECIALLY COMMISSIONED BY THE EDITORS OF "ASIA", THE WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK MAGAZINE.

A mere glance at the world map would show why the Nazis, the Fascists and the Japanese militarists are all interested in India. It is the mightiest foundation of the British Empire in the East, an Empire which is coveted by all the three anti-Comintern Powers With its enormous population, important both politically and commercially, and its strategic position—its boundaries touch Afghanistan and Iran in the North-West, China in the North-East *and Soviet Russia in North-North-West* —India is a vital factor in the policies of the Fascist Powers in the Eastern Hemisphere. A free India alliianced with the democracies and (what the Fascists fear most) sympathetic towards Soviet Russia can be as great a menace to their ambitions as it can be a bulwark of Fascism in the East if it is somehow brought under their influence politically or at least ideologically.

★

The basis for Fascist propaganda in India is provided by the prevailing anti-British temper of the Indian people. The nationalist movement, it is evidently believed, can be exploited to rouse sympathy for the Fascist cause. There is, historically, some ground for such a belief. It is well-known that during the Great War the Prussian diplomats were in close touch with certain Indian revolutionaries living in exile in Europe. The Berlin-Baghdad empire dream was, in some quarters, hoped to extend to Delhi. With this aim in view the German Government gave some help to these exiles who, in their turn, planned to free India with German aid. It was more or less a futile arrangement and neither of the parties felt that much would come out of it. Each of them wanted to use the other as a nuisance factor against the common enemy—Great Britain.

★

In the original German edition of his "Mein Kempf," Adolf Hitler speaks contemptuously of "the mountebanks of Asia, may be genuine Indian 'strugglers for liberty,' who were at that time roaming around in Europe and who had succeeded in converting otherwise quite reasonable men to the fixed idea that the British Empire, the centre of which we thought to be in India, was doomed to immediate downfall. They did not notice that only their own wish was the father of their thoughts, they did not notice the madness of all their hopes either." (Mein Kempf German edition, page 746).

It is interesting to note that some of these very "mountebanks of Asia" are to-day among the foremost Nazi propagandists in India. Some of them, still exiles living in Europe and not unnaturally nursing feelings against British, are being exploited by the Nazi and Fascist Governments. Cut off for two decades from the rapidly changing current of Indian politics, they still pathetically cling to the ultra-nationalist notions of the prewar India.

★

I recently met several such revolutionaries in Europe and found them to be steeped in Fascist ideology. They talked in glowing terms of the work done by Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini in their respective countries, deprecated India's expressions of hostility against Germany, Italy and Japan and inevitably saw the hand of the Jews in the socialistic turn that politic were taking in India. The independence of India, according to them, would be achieved only by following the totalitarian model and rather naively they referred to Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy as friends of the Indian revolution. They seem to forget the words of Hitler: "England will lose India if either her Government in India falls a victim of racial degeneration (I think that is absolutely impossible in India now) or if she will be vanquished by the sword of a powerful enemy. But those Indian rebels will never succeed.....I as a German prefer much more to see India under British Government than under any other.....As a man who estimates the value of mankind on racial lines I must not connect the fate of the German people with these so-called 'oppressed nations' who are clearly of racial inferiority" ("Mein Kempf," German edition, page 747).

★

It is unlikely that Hitler has changed his pronounced view on the superiority of the Nordic race. But just as it suits his purpose to support the Arabs (themselves Semitics) against the Jews in Palestine, it is not surprising that he wants to woo the Indian nationalists, his original racial doctrines notwithstanding. As for the Indian exiles (some of whom, leading a desperate life of penury and privations, have now accepted financial aid from the Nazi propaganda ministry), they are harmless enough and exercise very little influence over Indian politics, except in so far as they represent existing trends among the politically-conscious Indian.

★

The attitude of the Indian nationalists towards totalitarian ideology has undergone considerable change in recent years. I still remember the time when, ten, or may be eight, years ago, the names of Hitler and Mussolini were honoured by youthful Indian patriots in colleges, along with those of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Dan Breen and other such Italian, French and Irish revolutionaries

(Contined on page 9, col. 1)

Frankly Speaking . . .

A Papal Failure?

The Papal Nuncio to Poland has come to Rome but there are conflicting versions as to the object of his visit. According to one set of unofficial reports, more or less denied by Vatican circles, he bears a reply to the Pope's suggestions for a settlement of the Danzig and German-Polish problems. Polish circles, however, categorically deny that Monsignor Cortesi has brought any plan from Colonel Beck. In view particularly of Nazi attitude towards Danzig and Poland and Polish reaction to it, we are inclined to believe the latter version which implies that the Papal intervention has failed. We would heartily welcome it too. Peace is very desirable, but it is certainly most undesirable if secured by surrender to aggression and inhumanities which are represented by Nazi Germany. Indeed, by rejecting the Pope's intervention, Poland will be rescuing the Holy Father from himself and doing a great service both to His Holiness and to his Catholic followers in Germany.

American Neutrality

In a Press conference President Roosevelt emphasised his desire that Congress should immediately pass the proposed neutrality legislation. As the President said, its most important provision is the removal of the embargo on exports of arms to nations involved in war. Theoretically, the provision is a great improvement on existing legislation. And given a situation in which the popular, democratic Government of Spain found itself, absence of an embargo may well prove itself a boon. But it leaves the problem of a war of aggression against a weak State unsolved. Indeed, it is likely to serve to the great prejudice of the latter; for instance, in case American arms and munitions are sold impartially to both Japan and China. America owes to the weak and, ultimately, to itself to discriminate between the aggressor and his victim. And it is this discrimination, not impartial assistance to both parties, that "would strengthen American influence for peace." By the way, President Roosevelt also observed that "if war started after Congress adjourned it would be difficult to draw up neutrality legislation without its being said that the United States was favouring one side or the other." The President, it is evident, is quite rightly anticipating the possibility of a war in the immediate future. But does he also suggest that in the event of a war between Democracies and Totalitarians America will observe strict neutrality, favouring both sides equally? Let us hope not.

Needless Criticism

The debate in the Municipal Corporation on the demolition of certain huts at Jackeria Bunder Road by the Municipal Commissioner showed that all agreed on the huts being utterly insanitary If, therefore, they had been demolished many months ago, there could not have been any opposition to it. But as they were demolished on the eve of the monsoon, the question was which was the greater evil, to dishouse the inmates at such a time or to let them stay on in huts which would be still more insanitary during the rains. The Commissioner, who was competent to decide the question and had to do so promptly, thought that the latter course would be a worse evil and had the huts demolished. We think he was right. He was considerate, too, in giving the notice to vacate early in March and offering the tenants rooms in municipal chawls. In the circumstances the original resolution censuring his conduct, though well-meant should have been withdrawn. However, in the amended form in which it was passed it was innocuous as it only referred the matter to the Commissioner for report.

"Homoeopathic Outlook"

All those interested in Homoeopathy will welcome the appearance of the "Homoeopathic Outlook," a monthly magazine published in Bombay since last month. It is the first homoeopathic journal in the province, the "Homoeopathic Herald," though partly edited by Dr. L. D. Dhawale of Bombay, being published at Calcutta. The Bombay magazine is edited by Dr. S. R. Pathak, M. B. B. S. and its first two issues hold out the promise that it will be very serviceable to homoeopaths in the province. The June Number contains an able article on "Different systems of medicine," which makes out a strong case for the recognition of homoeopathy by the Bombay Government. If the homoeopaths of Bombay and all those interested in this system make a serious and united effort to establish a well-equipped homoeopathic hospital with a college attached to it, State recognition and aid cannot be long in coming. The different homoeopathic institutions in the city should make a concerted move in the matter.

Our London Letter

BRITAIN'S DUAL POLICY

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, June 12.

With the departure of Mr. William Strang this afternoon for Moscow, a new instalment of the British Government's slow-motion demonstration of how to look like trying to have a Pact with that country without actually having it began to-day. Only last week in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said that the special British envoy would go to Moscow immediately to speed up talks but it has taken Mr. Strang five days to pack up his suitcase to leave this country for Moscow. Mr. Strang was announc- to leave on Saturday but the week-end was utilised for a highly organised campaign against the Soviet Pact. This naturally split the Conservative Party itself with violent controversy. The anti-Pact forces launched their campaign with an amazing private meeting on Thursday night of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party. The meeting was addressed by Sir Francis Lindley, ex-Ambassador in Tokio and Lisbon, who denounced the negotiations for the Soviet Pact and declared that it would be better if the negotiations with the Soviet Union failed than if they succeeded. The particular significance of the Lindley episode arises from the fact that Sir Francis Lindley was chosen as the person with whom Mr. Chamberlain spent the Whitsun week-end.

Significant Sequence

Mr. Chamberlain's supporters are hard up against it to show that there was no connection between the Premier's Whitsun holiday with Sir Francis and the delivery of his speech to the Conservative Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday. The relation between these facts, if we are to believe the Tory commentators, exists only in the sphere of "foreign suspicions." "Many foreigners," said the "Daily Telegraph" diarist, "are always constitutionally unable to realise that the English are indifferent to the politics of their friends, and often unaware what they may be. I hear that the Prime Minister was out on the river almost all day . the ope-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6).

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I should like to see a little more of this doctrine put forward—not that we are a happy, easy-going people, but that we are tired of this brow-beating which we are getting from the Totalitarian States, and that we are determined to dominate the world on lines which we believe to be right and correct."

* * * *

According to Anglo-India, the question: Will the official attitude of the Congress towards the Indian States be changed? is being canvassed in political circles.

So far as our own political circle is concerned, we have decided not to canvass any question in view of Subhas Babu's statement that he would not actively participate in the A.-I.C.C. meetings.

* * * *

The Little "All"

"Having got the masses on our side", so says Subhas Babu, "all that remains for us is to formulate our programme and set up our organisation throughout the country".

It certainly is a great achievement to get the masses without a programme.

* * * *

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald assures America that British proposals regarding Palestine are consistent with the obligations contracted towards both Jews and Arabs under the mandate.

And the mandate is consistent with the duplicity inflicted upon both Jews and Arabs.

* * * *

M. Khalid Alhud says he is in Germany to consult a doctor and that he had "visited Herr Hitler purely as a return for the visit which the German diplomat, Herr Grobba, paid to King Ibn Saud last year".

So the good Herr has been after the Arab king for a year?

* * * *

"Little fresh light", says Reuter, was thrown by Lord Halifax on the Tientsin situation.

Well, well he followed the beacon light of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Which really is illuminating enough.

* * * *

The situation in Tientsin is being considered by the Government in conjunction with developments in Europe, says a Tokio message.

On the authoritative assurance of Mr. Chamberlain authoritatively re-inforced by the London "Times" we refused to believe that the Japanese Government is doing what it IS doing.

* * * *

At the inquest on Mr. Tinkler the Shanghai Coroner, strongly criticised the Japanese for entirely unnecessary and unjustified bayonetting of Mr. Tinkler and failure to recognise the gravity of his injuries and refusal to allow the British authorities to attend to him.

Three apologies are obviously due by the British Government to the Japanese: on behalf of (1) the Coroner, (2) the British authorities and (3) the late Mr. Tinkler.

And, of course, financial compensation must be paid to the dependants of those who were forced by Mr. Tinkler to kill him.

* * * *

The Poles categorically deny that Colonel Beck has suggested any plan in reply to the Pope's "peace" move.

He is there doing for Catholics what His Holiness the Pope has failed to do.

* * * *

Apropos of the transfer of Czech gold, Sir John Simon stated in the Commons that "the British Government could not accept responsibility for the action of the Bank for International Settlements, and British members on the board of the B.I.S. were not responsible to Government."

Therefore, the Government took upon itself the responsibility for suppressing the news of the transfer for some time!

* * * *

'Mr. Chairman,' complained the speaker, 'I have been on my feet for nearly ten minutes but there is so much interruption I can hardly hear myself speak.'

'Cheer up,' came a voice from the rear, 'you're not missing much.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Stocks are apt to recover from a fall quicker than the operator does.

Ignorance of the law should excuse a lot more lawyers from practising it.

A man's idea of tough luck is to play cards with a woman and win every time, when there is nothing at stake.

Gabriel himself will play the last trump in the game of life.

Some people give advice merely because they wish to get rid of it.

The largest sinking fund in the world is represented by the money lost in the sea.

Japan Strengthens Coastal Blockade

WARSHIPS OCCUPY ISLANDS DOMINATING SWATOW

Tokio Denies Charge Of Discrimination Against Britons In Tientsin Search

TOKIO, June 21.

IT is officially announced that Japanese Naval and Army Forces successfully landed in the vicinity of Swatow early this morning and have begun rapidly to advance towards Swatow.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S REQUEST TURNED DOWN

A telegram from Tokio says.—The Japanese Government has refused Britain's request for abolition of exceptional discriminatory treatment against Britons and the Dilatory examination of foodstuffs at the Japanese barriers around Tientsin according to the "Asahi Shimbun" which states that the refusal was communicated to Sir Robert Cragie by Mr. Arita yesterday.

The paper adds that Mr. Arita stated that the Japanese Government supports the attitude of Japanese military authorities at Tientsin in their policy and measures and as long as Britain does not fundamentally revise her views and attitude towards the new situation in East Asia Japanese Government will find itself unable to comply with British representations.

PLAN TO SETTLE REFUGEES IN YUNNAN.

A Shanghai message says:—

Negotiations for the establishment of a colony of a hundred thousand refugees of all nationalities are being carried out with high officials of Chinese Government.

The plan, which was inspired by Herr Jacob Berglas, a German banker, envisages the settlement of refugees irrespective of race or creed in Yunnan where they would be granted same rights and responsibilities as Chinese citizens.

RESTRICTIONS REMAIN SAME

More Britons Stripped. Says Chamberlain

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons replying to a series of questions relating to the situation in Tientsin, Mr. Chamberlain said that the barrier restrictions remained the same. Four British subjects had been stripped and searched, but no further incidents were reported in the latest telegram from the Consul-General.

As regards stocks of food there were ample supplies of flour and rice in Tientsin. Arrivals of perishable foodstuffs remained spasmodic and far below normal. It appeared there was no ban on foodstuffs entering the Concession, but there was considerable delay caused by searches at the barriers.

As regards shipping, matters had considerably improved and ships using the river latterly had not been stopped. Various incidents, which marked the blockade had been taken up by Sir Robert Craigie at Tokio with Mr. Arita and the latter had promised to institute enquiries into the various cases of discrimination and illtreatment brought to his notice.

The Japanese Government's position on the main issues were still not clear, but Mr. Chamberlain expected to hear further on this to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Chamberlain added that rather more than one half of the British garrison in North China was now stationed in Tientsin.—Reuter.

NO CONTACT WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, June 21.

Answering supplementary questions in the Commons on the Far-East situation, Mr. Chamberlain said in reply to Mr. Arthur Henderson that he hoped that if Japan had any grievances she would formulate them

Replying to Mr. Eden, Mr. Chamberlain said that Sir R. Craigie had made it quite plain that the British Government was not prepared to acquiesce in the blockade and that they were prepared to take steps which they thought necessary to ensure supplies to British subjects.

Asked if the possibility of conveying food by air was being considered, Mr. Chamberlain maintained that the whole situation was under consideration. Asked if they were maintaining contact with Russia regarding the situation in China, Mr. Chamberlain replied "no"

TALKS WITH RUSSIA

Mr. Wedgwood Benn asked regarding the Staff talks with Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain replied obviously an agreement must be settled before this question arose.

In answer to a suggestion that a Cabinet Minister should proceed to Moscow, Mr. Chamberlain replied negatively.

THAT SOVIET NOTE

Mr. Butler was asked if, during the course of conversations at Moscow, he was informed by Russia of a Note addressed by the Soviet on March 28 to Esthonia, warning Esthonia that any attempt to reach an agreement with another power would be regarded as an unfriendly act entailing most serious consequences.

Mr. Butler replied, "No".

Asked to make enquiries regarding the Note, Mr. Butler replied: "Lord Halifax is aware that the Soviet made it clear to the Esthonian and Latvian Governments that they would take a grave view of any agreement, which resulted in a diminution of Latvia's and Esthonia's sovereignty. The Esthonian and Latvian Governments for their part made it clear that they were determined to maintain their independence and neutrality.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the conversations with Poland and Turkey were proceeding satisfactorily, when asked regarding Staff talks with these countries.—Reuter.

STRENGTHENING CHINA 'COAST BLOCKADE

TOKYO, June 21.

The Japanese warships had got within two miles of Swatow at 1-50 G.M.T. according to a communique issued by the Navy Section of Imperial Headquarters saying that the warships are steadily pushing towards the town removing booms and sweeping up mines.

The initial landing near Swatow was effected by three hundred to five hundred men according to a Hongkong message, which adds that after encountering considerable resistance the Japanese are reported to have achieved their objective after which the vanguards pushed inland apparently intending to encircle the city by cutting the railway from Swatow to Chua Chau, 27 miles inland.

A naval communique issued in Tokyo says that transports participating in the landing were accompanied by the South China Fleet under Admiral Kondah. The Japanese forces have also completely occupied all islands dominating Swatow.

An admiralty spokesman stated that the landing would further strengthen the Japanese blockade of the China Coast. He maintained that Chiang-kai-Shek was getting arms from abroad through Swatow.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the policy respecting the rights and interests of third powers remains unchanged.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

PEIPING, June 21.

Fanned by both Japanese authorities and the Japanese controlled Chinese regime, the Anti-British movement in North China continues to spread.

It is announced that an Anti-British mass meeting to be held in Peiping on Friday will be attended by Japanese "reservists". Local Japanese controlled papers are violently attacking everything British.—Reuter.

"At last I greet you"—with these words, President Roosevelt greeted King George upon the latter's arrival at Washington on June 8th. From left to right: King George, President F. D. Roosevelt, General Watson (personal and military aide to the President), Mrs. Roosevelt and Queen Elizabeth.

MORE ASSAULTS IN CAWNPORE

Curfew Order Extended: Precautionary Measures

CAWNPORE, June 21

The District Magistrate in a Communique says that although no further rioting occurred to-day there were seven stray asaults, two of which proved fatal. Arrests have been made in connection with all the cases.

Two-fifty punitive police have been posted in the city and intensive police picketing and patrolling are in progress. The curfew order on Halsey Road, near which a majority of assaults occurred has been extended from 6 p. m. to 7 a. m.

TRAGIC OCCURRANCES.

The riot has not been without particularly tragic occurrances. A poor Hindu, unable to find half an anna to shave off his beard, was mistaken for a Muslim in a Hindu locality and stabbed. Another case of mistaken identity is also reported from a Muslim Mohalla.

The Superintendent of Police has issued an order notifying that application must be submitted for obtaining permission to hold meetings and processions.

The total casualties so far were 8 dead and 50 injured.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL CORPS TO MAINTAIN ESSENTIAL SERVICES

TIENTSIN, June 21.

The British Municipal Council is forming an Auxiliary Emergency Corps consisting entirely of Britons who will be unarmed and will wear distinguishing armbands. They will probably confine their duties to maintenance of essential services.

The Chairman of the Council told "Reuter" that only one Chinese policeman out of seven hundred had hitherto resigned as the result of Japanese threats.

A semi-official Japanese report says that vegetable peddlers have decided to boycott the British Concession. The markets in the blockaded areas present a dismal sight with total absence of meat.

The British authorities are doing everything possible to encourage the womenfolk to leave. Japanese yesterday stopped no foreign ship entering or leaving Tientsin.—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF PORT TO CHINA

TOKIO, June 21.

Military quarters regard the occupation of the Treaty Port of Swatow as of considerable importance on the ground that Swatow replaced Hongkong as route through which Marshal Chiang-kai-Shek's regime was able to get arms and send exports abroad since the fall of Canton.

It is declared that Swatow has been maintaining a prosperous foreign trade whose importance was second only to Shanghai and Tientsin. It is alleged that recently all war supplies destined for the interior had been transhipped from Hongkong for Swatow and Hanai, to which they were carried in foreign vessels.—Reuter.

TO RAISE VALUE OF CHINESE DOLLAR

SHANGHAI, June 21.

It is learned that Chinese Banks in Shanghai intend to declare a three-day moratorium from to-morrow.

All transactions will be suspended with the object of forcing the foreign Banks to sell foreign currency more freely thus raising the exchange value of Chinese dollar quoted at present approximately at six pence half-penny having fallen from the "pegged" rate of about 8 pence half penny in the past few weeks.—Reuter.

FILM INDUSTRY'S PROTEST TELLS

LONDON, June 21.

Sir John Simon announced in the House of Commons that he had decided to drop the proposed Excise Duty on cinematograph films. There would be minor adjustments of Customs Duty.

PROTEST TELLS.

This was a sequel to a strong protest from the film industry of the country, which threatened to pass on the increased film tax to patrons or curtail the length of programmes, cut news films to a minimum and produce fewer films, thus putting thousands out of work.—Reuter.

EIGHTH ARYA DICTATOR

BOMBAY, June 21.

Pandit Jyanendraji, the seventh Dictator of the Arya Satyagraha left for Gulburga to-night by the Madras Mail with 170 satyagrahis. They were seen off at the station by Arya and Hindu leaders.

Mr. Vinayakrao, Bar-at-Law of Hyderabad, (Deccan), eighth dictator formally took charge. Mr. R. C. Masania of Nagpur has been nominated ninth dictator. —United Press.

TOKIO DENIES CHARGES

TOKYO, June 21.

Denying discrimination against Britons in Tientsin a Foreign Office spokesman said that no official information had reached Tokyo regarding preferential treatment being accorded to Americans, Germans and Italians in Tientsin.

He denied reports of the manhandling of Britons at the barriers to the British Concession and described as "typical malicious anti-Japanese propaganda" reports that three Britons had been stripped naked and a British woman had been manhandled by Chinese Police in the presence of Japanese.

He added that women and children were being searched by women police. The spokesman said that no ban had been placed on provisions and vegetables being taken into the British Concession. —Reuter.

TOKIO, June 21.

The main body of the Japanese forces has completely occupied Swatow according to a communique issued from the army section of the Imperial Headquarters. The Japanese vanguard, the communique added, was then at Anpow, seven and a half miles north of Swatow.—Reuter.

LORD INCHCAPE DEAD

Director Of P. & O. Company

LONDON, June 21.

The death occurred suddenly of Lord Inchcape.—Reuter.

Lord Inchcape was apparently in normal health until yesterday when he complained of chest pains. He was found dead in his dressing room.

(Kenneth Mackay, second Earl of Inchcape succeeded his famous father in 1922. He was born in December 25, 1887, was educated at Eton, called to Bar, Inner Temple, in 1910. He served in the 1914-19 war. He was partner in Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta, a director of P and O. Company).

(He was created Earl in 1929. He took a keen interest in sports, such as hunting, polo playing, etc.)

BURMA UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

Two Years' Experience Does Not Show Promise

LONDON, June 21.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader on Burma says that the first two years of Burma's Constitution had not been promising and Ministries had come and gone without getting through much work while in office or causing any regrets on their fail.

There had been disastrous riots and trade had slumped badly. Isolation and the old ways of life which went with it are no longer possible and problems of indebtedness foreign-owned mines and plantations, and Indian and Chinese immigration would have to be faced, however Burma was ruled.

The opening of the road to China will bring the country still more closely into contact with its neighbours. It is inevitable that there should be indignation among Burmans over the number and importance of all foreigners in their country, though so far it is the Indian community which has received the brunt of Burmese anger. Until Burmese mistrust of the officials is overcome, the best Constitution will be hard to run. —Reuter.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE

Oracion's One And A Half Lengths Victory

LONDON, June 21.

Northumberland Plate run at Newcastle over a distance of two miles resulted as follows:—

ORACION (Weston)	1
WINNEBAR (Adley)	2
IRISH STEW (Lowrey)	3

Thirteen ran. Won by one and a half lengths; half length separated the second and the third. Winner trained by Lambton.

Starting prices: 9 to 1 Oracion 100 to 6 Winnebar 7 to 1 Irish Stew.—Reuter.

Fear Of Fresh Offensive In Tientsin

VOLUNTEERS KEPT READY; 100 WOMEN AND CHILDREN SAIL AWAY UNDISTURBED

TIENTSIN, June 21.

One hundred British women and children sailed this morning for Chingwantao, Peitaiho and other resorts. The party was taken by launch from the British Concession to Tongku at the mouth of the Har River where they boarded a British steamer. The Japanese did not interfere.

The precautionary mobilisation of the Concession's Volunteer Corps is attributed to disquieting rumours that the Japanese are contemplating a fresh move against the Concession.

The town passed a night of subdued tension. Lorry patrols of steel-helmeted British troops have been increased in the neighbourhood of the Concession boundaries.

It is authoritatively learnt that there is enough wheat and rice in the British Concession to last six months.—Reuter.

CONFISCATIONS IN RAMDURG

Munnvalli Appeals To High Court

HUBLI, June 21.

The District Magistrate of Ramdurg has notified that the properties belonging to Mr. B. M. Munnavalli and Mr. Basavaneppa Deshnur have been confiscated as they did not present themselves in time before the Magistrate.

Mr. Munnavalli has appealed to the High Court against this order stating that the river being in floods it was impossible for them to reach Ramdurg in time. The hearing of the case has been postponed to the 25th instant.

It is recalled that in the recent rioting in Ramdurg the crowd stormed the jail in which Mr. Munnavalli was imprisoned.—A. P

WATCH THE AGITATORS

Circular To Central India States Agency From Political Department

(From Our Correspondent).

KHANDWA: June 20.

The following confidential circular, it is stated, has been issued by the Political Department of the Central India Agency to the Central India States, whereby they are instructed to send detailed fortnightly reports on the following points:—

1. Reports of speeches made at political meetings as also those made at communal meetings.
2. Movements of political agitators, communists and terrorists.
3. Communism and Youth movement with special reference to the activities carried by the local Youth League.
4. Rural agitation with activities of persons who are expected to excite cultivators, etc.
5. Formation of new and development of old political societies.
6. Secret information gathered with regard to plans of agitators and political societies, agitators under this head include agitators against the present administration as well.
7. Hindu-Muslim feelings.
8. Reports on movements and activities of foreigners meaning thereby not local subjects.

HITLER TO SPEAK ON POLISH FRONTIER

BERLIN, June 21.

Herr Hitler is speaking at Tannenberg near the Polish frontier on August 27 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of battle in which the Russian Army was defeated by German troops under Hindenberg.—Reuter.

Anglo-French Strategy In Far East

Singapore Conference To Discuss Measures Of Co-ordination

SINGAPORE, June 21.

Co-ordination of Anglo-French strategy in the Far East will be discussed at the most important Defence Conference ever held in Far Eastern territory which opens here to-morrow.

British delegates include Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert de la Ferte, Air Officer Commanding, R. A. F., India, Air Marshal John Babington, Air Officer Commanding R. A. F. in the Far East, Major-General A. E. Gradsett, General-Officer-Commanding British troops in China and a number of other high Staff officers from India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and Hongkong.

French delegates include General Martin, Admiral Decoux, Commander-in-Chief of French Naval Forces in the Far East and Colonel Deveze of the French Air Staff.

Altogether sixty officers are attending.

Talks were planned before the present situation in China arose, but naturally particular significance attaches in view of the recent developments.

The United States and the Netherlands are not represented, but close contact, it is believed, is being maintained with them in view of their close interest in the Pacific.

The conference will last at least a week. It is understood that the subjects of discussion include plans for refitting and commissioning French warships and those of other friendly powers at the Singapore Naval Base, and for the pooling of Anglo-French war materials in the event of war.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS WITH MOLOTOV

MOSCOW, June 21.

A fresh Anglo-French Conference with M. Molotov this evening lasted two hours. Another talk will be held in a day or two.—Reuter.

World Achievement

The British Navy

We have reminded ourselves of the wonder to be found afloat in a modern fighting ship—underwater defence, intricate machinery, guns of astounding capabilities, and so on. Let us remember that apart from individual ships, the British Navy, as a whole, is one of the most superb pieces of organisation in the world. It is made up of units—but the units comprise a whole designed for concerted action in dire emergency.

British battleships include seven which are now being built—two in the "Lion" class and five in the "King George V" class, both approximately 40,000 tons.

Afloat we have two battleships of the "Nelson" class (mounting nine 16-inch guns) and five of the "Royal Sovereign," which were built towards the end of the Great War. Five battleships of the "Queen Elizabeth" class carry 15-inch guns.

There are also battle cruisers, including "Hood," which was completed in 1920 and has a displacement of over 40,000 tons, and the two famous vessels, "Renown" and "Repulse," both over 20 years old, but much improved.

Aircraft carriers play an important part in the modern navy, and many British aircraft-carriers are over 20,000 tons, and carry formidable guns. Of about 15 8-inch gun cruisers, all are capable of over 31 knots.

There are, of course, light cruisers totalling about 60, and among the submarines are "Thames," "Rainbow," "Parthian," and "Odin," some with 2,000 tons displacement when submerged, most of them with six or eight torpedo-tubes.

Triple Programme Of 'Forward Bloc'

SUBHAS ON PROSPECTS OF UNITY

In an interview to the Pressmen on Wednesday evening Sjt. Bose enunciated the Triple Objective of the 'Forward Bloc' as firstly, TO BRING ABOUT LEFT CONSOLIDATION; secondly, THROUGH LEFT CONSOLIDATION TO ESTABLISH REAL UNITY WITHIN THE CONGRESS; and thirdly, TO LAUNCH AN OFFENSIVE WITH THE OBJECT OF WINNING "PURNA SWARAJ" when unity is achieved and the situation is ripe.

Sjt. Bose told the Pressmen that A CRISIS WOULD ARISE IN CASE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO CLAUSE 5 (C) OF THE CONGRESS WAS TO BE THRUST ON THE CONGRESS, IN SPITE OF THE UNITED WILL OF THE LEFT WING.

The Press Conference lasted well over an hour and a-half.

Asked whether there were vital differences of policy between the 'Forward Bloc' and the official policy of the Congress, and whether they could not be bridged, Sjt. Subhas Bose said: "I shall deal with this question somewhat briefly to-day and in my address to the Forward Bloc Conference I propose to go into further details. The Forward Bloc will be a bloc inside the Congress, its membership being open only to those who are primary members of the Congress. As such, we will have to accept the Constitution and programme of the Congress as they stand to-day. But the bloc will seek to amend the constitution and programme of the Congress wherever and whenever necessary and to that end it will endeavour to convert the majority within the Congress to its point of view. The programme of the 'bloc' will have a two-fold aspect: in the first place to implement more thoroughly the existing programme of the Congress in so far as it is of a beneficial character.

DRIFT TOWARDS REFORMISM

In our view a drift towards constitutionalism and reformism has set in and many of us seem to have lost the revolutionary urge that was once the motive power behind all activities. Unless we revive the revolutionary mentality of our people, we cannot hope to implement the existing Congress programme in a profitable manner. But it will not be enough to implement the existing programme.

We have to prepare the country for an early resumption of our national struggle for Complete Independence.

With this objective in view the Forward Bloc will formulate a supplementary programme and will persuade the Congress to adopt it. We do hope that the programme of the 'Forward Bloc' will be such as the Congress will be induced to accept, provided we carry on sufficient propaganda in the country.

COMPOSITION OF CONGRESS CABINET

Besides the question of our programme, we have to consider how it is going to be worked by the Congress. Meanwhile, even though it is adopted, the Working Committee of the Congress of to-day is not representative of the general body of the Congress and cannot, therefore, command the confidence of the Left. It is out of touch with radical elements inside the Congress and also with other anti-Imperialist organisations of the country. Unless we have a Working Committee which will command the confidence of the Congress as a whole and partly of the radical and progressive forces in the country, even the best programme in the world will remain unimplemented. This naturally implies that the composition of the majority in the A.I.C.C. and the Congress must be different from what it is to-day. We feel that the majority party are so self-complacent that they can ignore the ideas and proposals of the Left Wing. This self-complacency is perhaps due to lack of unity among Leftist elements in the Congress. The 'Forward Bloc' will, therefore, endeavour to rally all the radical elements in the Congress on a common platform and on the basis of an agreed minority programme.

PROSPECTS OF UNITY

Once this Left consolidation takes place, the position inside the Congress will alter substantially. The present majority party will then be forced to shed its complacency and will take cognisance of the ideas and proposals of the Left. We shall then be able to bring about an honourable understanding between the two wings of the Congress as well as real effective unity based on it.

TRIPLE PROGRAMME

To-day, real unity based on an honourable understanding is impossible to achieve because we cannot have unity only at the cost of surrender on the part of the Left. When we achieve real unity within the ranks of the Congress, then we shall be able to speak with one voice and act with one will. It will then be possible for us to put forward our demand for 'Purna Swaraj' and back it up with such sanctions as mass Satyagraha, should the necessity arise. The British Government in such circumstances yield to our demand without a fight. Even if they do not, we shall have enough strength to wrest Swaraj from unwilling hands. Thus it will be seen that the main objectives of the Forward Bloc are three in number and are as follows:—

Firstly, to bring about Left consolidation; secondly, through Left consolidation to establish real unity within Congress and thirdly, when unity is achieved and the situation is ripe to launch an offensive with the object of winning Purna Swaraj.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS

Questioned regarding the amendment to clause 5 (c) of the Congress Constitution suggested by the Constitution Sub-Committee empowering the Congress Working Committee to exclude from offices in the Congress members who might be associated with 'other organisations' along with those connected with the communal organisations. Sjt. Bose said, "This amendment is bound to be stoutly opposed by the entire Left-wing, and perhaps also by a Section of the present majority party which is more liberal in outlook. Inspite of that, if the amendment is carried through what I may call 'the tyranny of the Majority' and is given effect to, in practice, I am afraid that a serious crisis will necessarily arise. Such a move will certainly not be welcome to the general public and will serve to make the majority party tremendously unpopular in the country. This, in turn, will enable us to appeal to the general Session of the Congress and secure the restoration of the 'status quo' personally. I do not see the practicability of applying this provision."

Dwelling on other aspects that would arise in the functioning of the 'Forward Bloc' Sjt. Bose said that the programme of the Bloc would represent all shades of opinion, in that the greatest common measure of agreement would be achieved which would be the minimum programme of the Congress. Any programme beyond this point, would not rally the entire 'Left.'

SOURCES OF CORRUPTION

Asked whether he thought that corruption in the Congress could be checked by the proposed changes in the constitution, Sjt. Bose stated: "In my opinion, there are two main sources of corruption in the Congress as probably in every other organisation of the same kind. In the first place, there may be a desire to capture the Congress machinery for its own sake, and to adopt any means to fulfil this desire, enrolment of bogus members is one of the means. Secondly, there may be a desire to secure the loaves and fishes of office which have suddenly appeared before us as a direct or indirect result of acceptance of ministerial offices in the provinces. The latter source, is in my view, more important. Consequently, I do not feel satisfied that the amendments suggested will root out corruption. If you desire to root out the evil, we shall have to exercise greater supervision and control over the working of the Parliamentary and administrative machinery, in addition to going in for such constitutional changes as may be found necessary.

EMERGENCY POWERS

Referring to the retaining of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on the Statute Book in Madras even after two years of Congress Government, contrary to the declarations in the Congress Election Manifesto in answer to a question, Sjt. Bose said, the use of the Cr. L. A. Act in suppressing the Anti-Hindi agitation and the suppression of the constitutional agitation in support of the subjects of the Hyderabad State should come in for condemnation at the hands of all genuine Congressmen.

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT STRUGGLE

Regarding the 'Neo technic' in States' policy Sjt. Bose said: "My views on Rajkot will be sufficiently clear from the correspondence I had with Mahatma. It is not necessary to add to it. With regard to what you call 'Neo-Technique', I am too worldly-minded to be able to appreciate its merits. I cannot conceive of liberty being won without a struggle. And if we rule out the use of arms, the only method left is that of the non-violent mass struggle, which includes the last resource, resort to Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes."

SHORT STORY

NOT GUILTY

By Richard Hill Wilkinson

Barton whirled at a sound behind him. Too late. The cabin door burst open. A man stood in the aperture He was regarding Barton from behind the blunt nose of an automatic.

Barton relaxed with an effort, forcing a smile. "Howdy," he greeted with outward calmness. Inwardly he was raging, cursing himself because this was the first time in ten years that he had relaxed a constant vigil, the first time he had sat down with his back to the door without first dropping the heavy bar into place.

The stranger stepped inside and closed the door against the icy blasts of Arctic wind. His face was almost obscured in a fur-trimmed hood. His week-old stubble of beard, from which hung tiny, sparkling, icicles, further hid the gaunt features.

"You're Barton all right," he said presently. "Changed a lot, but I couldn't forget that face. Recognize me?"

Barton laughed, striving to sound casual.

"Take that mask off and let's have a look at your face." His eyes suddenly became hard. "You're either a cop, or a half-breed. No one else knows me up in this God-forsaken country!"

The stranger moved near the box stove, still holding his gun in readiness.

"Barton, I've come to take you out of here."

Barton dropped his pose of pretended indifference.

"The nearest habitation is more than a hundred miles. A long trek—when you're carrying a corpse!"

"There'll be no corpse. You're coming alive, Barton. I've trailed you for ten years. I....."

"Dead or not at all, stranger," Barton interrupted. "No jail for me. No gallows, either. Rather stop a bullet!"

The stranger smiled thinly, hefting the gun in his hand.

"Don't be a fool, Barton. I'm not here to arrest you. This gun is merely to protect myself against your damnable temper until I've explained my mission." The stranger paused, then continued: "They found out it was an accident—that you didn't intend to kill Chet Davis. You're cleared!"

"Don't ask me to believe that one, stranger. It's old. I wasn't born yesterday."

"This life has got you, man. You're afraid of your own shadow. Get hold of yourself. There's a wife and son waiting for you back in the States. I promised them I'd bring you—home."

Barton suddenly sank into a chair and buried his face in his hands. The stranger stood still watching, eyes filled with pity.

Presently Barton lifted tortured eyes.

"Home. You speak to me of home and a wife and son. That's sacred talk, stranger. It's not for me. I had them once. But they're gone now. Gone forever."

"There is a wife and son waiting for you in the States," said the stranger.

"Gone because you were afraid. Because you couldn't face an investigation and prove your innocence. Because you thought you wouldn't stand a chance when they found your finger-prints on the gun and learned that you and Davis had quarrelled.

"You ran away and left a wife and kid to look out for themselves. Ten years you've been wasting your time up here. Ten years wasted. And all the time you were cleared, all the time they knew it was an accident."

Seized by a sudden fit of rage, Barton leaped to his feet. He stood tense, chin out, eyes blazing, fingers opening and closing like a vise.

"Prove it! Prove it!" he shrieked. "Or pull the trigger of that gun! I'm sick of living! Sick of hiding! Sick of rotting into nothing! I want to die! And it might just as well be by a bullet. Prove it, I tell you! Prove they found it was an accident, when there was such damning evidence to convict me!"

The stranger slipped the automatic into his pocket. With a sudden movement he flung back the hood of his parka, to reveal his gaunt features,marked by an ugly scar running across his forehead.

"I'm prepared to prove it, Barton," he said quietly. "Take a good look at me!"

Barton stared and his mouth fell open in shocked wonder. Then a sudden joy that he had not known for ten long years filled his soul.

For Barton found himself looking into the face of Chet Davis, the man whom he thought he had murdered!

SUBHAS MEETS LEFTISTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was closeted in the course of the day with several political groups of the Congress in regard to the 'Forward Bloc' programme.

In the afternoon, a Conference of leftist Congressmen was held at the residence of Mr. Nathalal Parekh. The Conference lasted for over three hours, the talks proving inconclusive. The Conference is meeting again at 8 a. m. to-day.

(Earlier message in last page).

KISAN PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

PATNA, June 21.

Information has been received from Hazaribagh that four Amwari "Satyagraha" prisoners lodged in the Hazaribagh Central Jail have resorted to hunger-strike as a protest against alleged ill-treatment by the jail authorities.

KISANS FIRED UPON

Trouble Over "Khudakast" Lands: Eleven Persons Arrested

PATNA, June 21.

Tense agrarian situation has been created in several villages in Bihar Sharif Sub-Division over the Kisans attempt to cultivate Khudakasta of the Jamindars. Eleven Kisans have been arrested so far.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in the village of Geosraman and the assemblage of five or more persons has been declared illegal.

FIRING ON KISANS.

It is reported that firing was resorted to in the village Kundi to scare away the Kisans in their attempt to plough the Kudakast lands. Several persons are reported to have received gunshot wounds.

The Sub-Divisional Officer and the Superintendent of Police are moving about in the troubled areas to save the situation.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

Grandi, when he saw Lord Halifax a few days ago, it is learnt, suggested that Italy is strongly in favour of an international conference. Mr. Chamberlain is also reported to have advised the French Government to revise its attitude in the matter of Jibuti and Suez Canal and grant a free zone in Jibuti for the use of the Italians and admit the Italian representative to the controlling board of the Suez Canal.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

rative factors in this holiday were trout and personal friendship." The same commentator, however, recorded that Sir Francis holds "sincere and strong anti-Soviet views, which he has frankly expressed more than once." Nevertheless, no one but a suspicious foreigner would think there was any connection between:—(a) Mr. Chamberlain's holiday with Sir Francis; (b) Sir Francis's attack on the pact; (c) Lord Halifax's offer to the Nazis in the course of his speech in the House of Lords on Thursday; (d) The slowing-down of Mr. Strang's journey to Moscow and (e) Simultaneous broad sides, by the "Times" and the chain of newspapers, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, against the pact.

Fresh Deal With Nazis

In political circles it is believed that the real promoter of Mr. Chamberlain's stay with Sir Francis Lindley during the Whitsun holidays was Sir Horace Wilson, the Industrial Adviser of the Government now nominated as head of the Civil Service. Sir Horace, who is most powerful in Whitehall has been extraordinarily active during the past week, both in attempting to combat the Soviet Pact and to organise new moves towards "appeasement." In Berlin and Rome, the effect of the Lindley speech to the Conservative Foreign affairs Committee was enormously to encourage the aggressors, especially as they were all perfectly aware of the connection between Sir Francis Lindley and Mr. Chamberlain. This new encouragement to aggression to new demands upon the democracies has been heavily underlined by the more public speech of Lord Halifax on the same night in which he repeated previous statements by the Premier to the effect that if Germany would only refrain from direct and open aggression the British Government was anxious to give Hitler what he wanted. Financial newspapers in London are also speaking once again of the possibilities of a 'deal' between British and German big business. Mr. Stanley's speech in the House on Friday is a pointer in this direction He violently opposed any comprehensive anti-Nazi economic policy. He admitted that only the invasion of Prague had forced him temporarily to abandon an attempt to make a direct "deal". It is generally believed that this is an attempt to revive the Dusseldorf Agreement between the Federation of British Industries and the German Government which had to be shelved following the occupation of Prague and which the Government refused even then to repudiate despite its declaration of horror at the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The speeches by Sir Francis Lindley and Lord Halifax are, indeed, the immediate sequel to the conversation held on Tuesday last between Lord Halifax and Signor Grandi, Italian Ambassador.

New Appeasement Move

In the lobbies of the Houses of Parliament it is stated that Mr. Chamberlain has "given to understand" to Berlin and Rome that he would like new "appeasement" talks with them as soon as it suits them. A central figure in the new Chamberlain "appeasement" plan, I am told on excellent authority, is Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador to Paris, who has been rushed over to London "for consultations". Sir Eric has been notoriously a hundred per cent. "man of Munich" In this connection it should be noted that during the week-end there was a conference of Ambassadors in London with a view to find ways and means of keeping the Soviet Pact "on ice" while discussing new concessions to the Fascist Axis Powers. That is one of the reasons why Mr. Strang could not leave London on Saturday. It is believed that the original idea was a meeting in London of Sir Eric Phipps, Ambassador in Paris, Sir William Seeds, Ambassador in Moscow, and Sir Percy Loraine, Ambassador in Rome. They were to have discussed the position with Horace Wilson and Mr. Chamberlain. They were to work out a formula for either getting a mere "shadow pact" with Russia, which would mean nothing except as a sop to public opinion, or else shelving the pact indefinitely. They were at the same time to work out practical steps towards a "new Munich—probably a five Power Conference—Russia to be excluded—along the lines suggested by the Pope and the Italian Ambassador in his Tuesday's talk with Lord Halifax. The "appeasement", it is feared, was to have started with "concessions" to Hitler in Danzig. Mr. William Strang was in Warsaw until a few days ago, in the role of a new "Runciman" bringing pressure on the Poles to capitulate. Unfortunately Sir William Seeds fell ill with the 'flu. He could not return to London in time for this little get-together of the Ambassadors. So, sir Eric Phipps arrived in London, followed by Mr. William Strang from Warsaw and Mr. Strang has left for Moscow to act as merely an intermediary between Sir Horace Wilson and bed-ridden Sir William Seeds. It is obvious from the reply given this afternoon by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons that the presence of Mr. Strang is not going to speed up talks direct with the Soviet Government. He is not even expected to see members of the Soviet Government. He is only to report to Sir William Seeds on the results of the week-end conference with Sir Horace Wilson and Sir Eric Phipps.

Balkan States' Attitude

Within the last few days much has been made by the Conservative Press about the refusal of the Balkan States to accept help from France, Britain and the Soviet Union. Scrutator, chief political commentator of the "Sunday Times" elevates this "reluctance" to accept help into a principle, and argues that "we cannot be expected to be more solicitous on their behalf than they are themselves." While the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", unofficial organ of the British Foreign Office, states hypocritically that "it is maintained on the British side that nothing must be done to interfere with the principle of free determination for the smaller nations." Articles in other Tory newspapers have also appeared carrying forward the same argument. On June 2, the "Times" republished an article from "Paevalent", leading Estonian paper, against Molotov's proposals, and put this out as the "official Estonian view"; while on June 5, an "official Latvian view" appeared in the 'Times' in the guise of an article in "Briva Zeme". This states that "the Baltice States have asked no Power or group of Powers for a guarantee because to accept such a guarantee would mean the abandoning of neutrality. They could accept only a general guarantee of this neutrality such as Belgium." Significantly the article referred with approval to the case of Denmark which has just been forced to conclude a "non-aggression" Pact with Germany.

Unjustifiable Suspicion

That Mr. Chamberlain's basic line remains the same and that the policy of "appeasement" is by no means dead is stated categorically in a "Times" editorial. "As for the method of appeasement there is even now no intention of ruling out the possibility of a settlement of all differences between nations in the end by consultation". While "Scrutator" in the "Sunday Times" declares of Mr. Chamberlain: "His methods have changed but certainly not his purpose. Appeasement in an ugly word but the reality behind it is not dead, and must never die." That there is universal suspicion about Mr. Chamberlain's approach to the Soviet Union is very well summed up by the Liberal newspaper "Star" The slow pace of the Russian negotiations is disquieting", it says. "The Peace Front must remain sadly incomplete until Moscow is brought in. There is a growing belief that the cementing of the Pact with Russia may turn the scales in favour of peace in Europe this year. When the Grand Alliance is completed, it is improbable that the Axis would venture to challenge its defensive might by fresh aggression. But hesitations and delays might tempt an aggressor to strike. The issues that hang on the Russian negotiations are so serious that they call for an envoy invested with far greater political power than any permanent official can enjoy .... Those who are experts on Russian relations agree that there is no capital in which the personal factor is more important than Moscow. The success achieved by Mr. Eden on his visit when Foreign Secretary and the remarkable change in the trade negotiations which took place when Mr. Hudson himself went to Moscow show how valuable direct contact can be. Events even more than geography have isolated Russia from the Western democracies. It is out of that aloofness that all manner of misconceptions and suspicions have sprung."

Franco-Italian Relations.

According to a Conservative diplomatic correspondent during the week-end, while public opinion was fully occupied with the problems of the British.-French-Soviet Pact, Lord Halifax and Mr. Chamberlain had done great work to "bring solution to outstanding problems." Only through Mr Strang's mission to Moscow has it become public that he was in Danzig and Warsaw actively co-operating on behalf of the British Government for a Danzig solution. The second preventive measure against major crisis, says this correspondent was undertaken by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax on the question of Franco-Italian relations. The British Ambassador to Rome, Sir Percy Lorraine, has arrived in London with his results, while Count Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, after important talks with Lord Halifax, has gone to Rome to report direct to Mussolini. Count

(Continued in Col. 6.)

MUTT AND JEFF—Poor Jeff Can't Even Get in the Dwarf Class **By BUD FISHER**

HERE YA ARE GET YOUR FALSE WHISKERS, WIGS, TOUPEES! ONLY TEN CENTS!
WHAT D'YA WASTE YOUR MONEY ON JUNK LIKE THAT FOR?
OH, I GOT IDEAS I HAVE!
HI HO, HI HO AND OFF TO WORK I GO DA-DA-DA DEE DEE
HI HO HI HO LA LA LA HI HO DE DOUGH!
THEATRICAL AGENT
WHAT DO YOU WANT?
A JOB WITH THE SEVEN DWARFS!
THEATRICAL AGENT
GO ON, BEAT IT! YOU'RE TOO SMALL!
FOR SALE SLIGHTLY USED 10¢
ATRICAL AGENT

Anti-Comintern Over India-I

(Continued From Page 6)

To us, then, they represented a dynamic force in world politics, knight-errants sallying forth to strike at the demon of British imperialism. When Hitler tore up the Versailles treaty, we rejoiced. That was the way, we felt, to deal with the authors of the obnoxious Peace Plan. Indians who went to study or tour in Germany came back singing praises of National Socialism. If we erred in thus misjudging the Nazis, we erred in distinguished company of radicals all over the world who pointed with devastating logic at the triumph of Hitlerism as the inevitable result of Versailles. For the Japanese, Indians had entertained sympathy and admiration ever since their victory over the Russians as it meant the triumph of an Asiatic over a European Power. The growing power of Japan commercially and militaristically, was also looked upon in India as a welcome set-back to the menace of European Imperialisms in the East.

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Once the dictatorship era had actually started in Italy and Germany, the Indians began to be disillusioned with regard to the totalitarian States. The persecution of Socialists in Italy, the anti-Jew madness in Germany and, decisively, the invasion of a defenceless country like Ethiopia by Mussolini's black-shirted hordes, almost completely alienated Indian sympathies from the dictators. The Nazi-Fascist moloch stood exposed in all its hideousness, shorn of all ideological trappings. The Indian National Congress condemned in unequivocal terms the atrocities being committed by Fascist and Nazi rulers on sections of the population in their own countries and on weak peoples like the Ethiopians. As a nation striving against foreign rule, it was natural that we should sympathise with other oppressed people—be they Italian Socialists, German Jews, Ethiopians, Chinese or the Spanish loyalists. But to-day the hostility of the foremost political organisation in India towards totalitarian States has crystalised in a more definite form and goes deeper than a mere emotional reaction to their aggressive and oppressive policies.

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And the credit for this goes to the Socialist Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who, during his two recent terms of office as the President of the Congress, did more than any one else to give the Indian Nationalist movement its correct perspective as a part of the larger world movement against the triple forces of reaction—Imperialism, Fascism and Capitalism. At over a thousand meetings that he addressed in the course of his tour all over the country in connection with the Provincial Assembly elections two years ago he repeatedly explained the International situation, dwelt on the danger of Fascism and showed why the Indian Nationalists should beware of letting their movement take a turn for totalitarianism.

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On several occasions he called for country-wide demonstrations to sympathise with the people of Spain and China, organised funds and ambulance units to be sent to these countries and on every critical moment in their struggles he issued statements and wrote articles explaining the course of events, not forgetting to mention how the Indian freedom movement, too, was influenced by such International developments. He created a foreign department in the Congress Secretariat which maintains touch with democratic, anti-Imperialist and anti-Fascist organisations all over the world and keeps the Indian press informed on International problem. He himself went to Spain to convey to the Loyalists the sense of sympathy and solidarity felt for them in India.

It is no mean achievement on his part that to-day there is a clearer understanding of the world situation among a large mass of Indians and there is a general wave of anti-Fascist feeling. Even some of the Congress leaders who, easily impressed by the spectacular aspect of Fascism, had once shown leanings towards it are to-day one with Jawaharlal in his hostility for totalitarianism.

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Thus it has come to be that Nazi and Fascist propaganda has failed to penetrate the vast bulk of public opinion which is directly under the influence of the National Congress. But that does not mean that it has no scope in India whatsoever.

If only because the Nationalists have spurned it, the communalists—specially the more militant among them—have shown definite sympathies for the Fascist ideology. Strangely enough the otherwise irreconcilable reactionaries and fanatics, among both Hindus and Muslims, are attracted by totalitarian doctrines though their approach may be from two opposite directions. The pseudo-mystical slogans of the dictators, of course, appeal to them both. The Nazis' glorification of the "Aryan" race is erroneously interpreted by militant Hindus as a vindication of their own doctrine of race and caste. The adoption of the old Hindu symbol of the Swastika by the Nazis is regarded by them as a manifestation of the proximity of Hitler's philosophy to Hinduism. At the same time they like to look upon Japan with her Buddhist population as a Hindu country asserting her power in the Far East. Hindu communalist organisations have often expressed sympathy with Germany and Japan and their leader, Mr. V. D. Savarkar (who was once transported for life for revolutionary activities but on his release has lately manifested aggressive communalist tendencies) has violently attacked the Congress for its extra-territorial sympathies and International contacts.

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It is paradoxical but true that while on the one hand it has adherence among the Hindu communalist, Nazism has also made considerable progress among the Muslim communalists. In a way, of course, it is the reaction to the National Congress taking an anti-Fascist attitude. But the cleverest trump card played by the Nazis in India as in other Muslim countries is the Palestine issue. The Muslims of India naturally have strong sympathies for the Arabs and the Nazi agents have cleverly exploited this to create anti-Jewish sentiment which was hitherto not very prominent. At one of the sessions of the All-India Muslim League, for the first time, anti-Jewish speeches were made—by a Professor who teaches German at the Aligarh Muslim University. Interestingly enough, he is also one of the old "revolutionaries" who had been in exile for a couple of decades and was living in Germany whence he returned to India with his German wife. The anti-Jewish feeling is being sedulously fostered to present Hitler and the Nazis as friends of the Muslims. The role of Mussolini as "protector of Islam" in Africa and the similar role which Japan presumes to play in China are also emphasised as a factor for enlisting Indian Muslims' support for international Fascism though in the case of Mussolini, Muslims cannot easily forget his earlier inglorious exploits in Tripoli and Libya.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SONE CANAL WORKS TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH

PATNA, June 21.

The "United Press" understands that the preliminary work in connection with the scheme of remodelling the head works of the Sone canals will be taken up from the next month. A special engineer, who will remain attached to Delhi division, has already been deputed to work out the details on the spot.

The scheme is drawn up mainly to ensure greater efficiency and to make the canals more useful and for a longer period than now. The total cost, it is stated, has been estimated at Rs. 33 to 34 lakhs and the work is expected to continue for three years.—United Press.

"COUGH WEATHER"

TONIGHT

Quick changes in temperature cause hacking, racking coughs. They usually become more acute at bedtime... disturb your sleep, make you feel miserable.

You can stop a cough quickly and effectively with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs... it is pleasant to take and is suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's today... to stop that cough tonight.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Our Reader's Views

God Bless Gandhi!

A Drunkard's Views On Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a clerk drawing Rs. 85 a month, have a wife and two kids. When scarcely out of my teens I started drinking.....to-day I feel—well, only a drunkard knows how awful one feels—if I cannot get my daily bottle of beer. My monthly bill comes to Rs. 45, never less, with rent of Rs. 25, and bazar and school fees and dhobie and what not, you can just imagine my position at the end of the month. I have tried everything to make both ends meet—marwaris and pathans, sattas and races.

I know if I stop drinking, I will have nothing to worry. But that is just the worry! I cannot stop it! Call me a weakling—but, I know many in my set who are far worse than me. Do they not want to stop? However hard I try, I cannot pass an open bar without stepping inside. My feet, believe it or not, automatically turn inwards into the bar! Ask anyone habituated to drink and they will tell you of the same experience. This is one reason why drunkards like me, and there are numerous in my community, hail with joy the coming of Prohibition. God bless Gandhiji!

If there is any one community that will benefit by prohibition it is the Indian Christians, and the Goan community in particular. And yet our priests, who ought to have risen to the occasion and put heart and soul into the task of making Prohibition a grand success, are harping on "personal liberty". Now, sir, what is personal liberty? If personal liberty is found to be injurious to the individual and the community, is not the State justified in curtailing it and, if needs be, stop it altogether? My life is my own, yet the State forbids me to commit suicide. A man loves two women and they love him in return, he is in a position to maintain them both, still the State and the Church forbid him to marry more than one!

Has liquor been injurious to the Christian community? I will speak of my own community. Are we Goans any bit less intelligent than other communities? Not a bit! And still what is our position to-day? Backward educationally, backward economically...and this is due to liquor. My own personal case and that of my brother... we were both in the St. Xaviers' and doing quite well in our studies. Father's death prevented us from going beyond the sixth standard. My father could have easily saved enough to send us to any higher studies or professions, but all his earnings had been poured into the liquor bars. This story is common in nearly every Goan family. And I am following in his footsteps!

I can point out most brilliant Goan doctors and advocates, both here and in Goa, who have sacrificed their careers at the altar of Bacchus!

Anti-prohibitionists are sending a protest signed by 50,000, if drunkards like me who want prohibition were to sign a counter-memorial asking for Prohibition still earlier we could easily treble that figure! Anyway that prohibition be a success, is the sincere prayer of

A GOAN DRUNKARD.

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the reply given by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay, to the queries of a Parsi friend, will you please be good enough to publish the following reply in your esteemed paper?

Mr. Munshi is far from correct when he states that it was not necessary for every item to be mentioned in the Manifesto of the Congress before election. It may be true if prohibition was a negligible item or if it affected only a very small portion of the Presidency and its revenues. But prohibition is a revolutionary measure and to omit this measure which has far-reaching consequences from a Manifesto is, to say the least, to deceive the electorate. If Mr. Munshi recalls what happened at the time when the Congress was indecisive as to whether to accept the office or not, he will be able to find out that prohibition was not discussed at all by the Congress at that time. The only question that agitated the minds of the people was whether acceptance of the office should be for the purpose of wrecking the Provincial Autonomy. Nobody at that time discussed or even mentioned prohibition. But it was Mr. Gandhi who suddenly sprang surprise at the last moment by negotiating with the Viceroy, presumably on his own responsibility, and getting a promise from him that if prohibition was enforced the Governors of Provinces would not interfere with such a measure. It seems that His Excellency the Viceroy agreed to the same upon two conditions, viz., that the gap in revenue consequent upon the enforcement of prohibition should not be filled up by the Provinces by floating loans and that the Europeans in India should not be put to undue hardship. The result was that the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi settled between themselves that prohibition was to be enforced and the electorate who are the final judges in the matter were thus left out in the cold. Had the Congress declared in their Manifesto that they were going to usher in prohibition with such suddenness and with such taxes as Sales Tax, Property Tax, etc., which would cripple industries and trade of Bombay, it is absolutely certain that the Congress would not have got the majority which they enjoy to-day in the Legislature and certainly the number of Congressmen then returned to the Legislatures would not have sufficed to pass a revolutionary measure of this nature

It is claimed by the present Bombay Cabinet that it has got the backing of the whole electorate and that they are ruling "by" the people's will and not ruling the people's will. If this is so, "I challenge" the present Government to dissolve the Legislature and to face the electorate and take their verdict as to whether people want prohibition at such costs to be enforced by Government. This is done by all democratic European countries where legislatures are dissolved as a rule for measures of far less importance than this and if Mr. Munshi and his colleagues have a desire to be honest with their constituencies, they should follow this principle and dissolve the Assembly forthwith. The non-acceptance of this challenge will mean that the present Cabinet is afraid to go before the bar of public opinions.

Mr. Munshi's explanation as to why the Europeans have been permitted to have drinks is, to say the least, very ridiculous and humiliating to the Indians as well as to the Asiatics. Mr. Munshi says that Parsis, who enjoy privileges as Indians, have to bear the responsibilities attached to their position. Why should not then the Europeans, who come to India for trading and making money, and who enjoy the same privileges, bear the same responsibilities? And why should they be given preferential treatment of special privileges. Did the U. S. A. when it went dry, give special privileges to any section? There the law applied to all; why should then the Bombay Government discriminate? Do they by such discrimination mean that Indians, and the great Asiatic races like Japan, China, and Iran, are extreme drinkers?

The Parsis, even under the rule of Mahomedan and Hindu kings, during their stay of 1,300 years in India, have had the privilege of moderate drinks, inspite of the religious sentiments to the contrary of those rulers. Why should this privilege be snatched now, specially when the Hindus and Mahomedans know that Parsis have never forced their will in this matter on them? The agitation of the Parsis to give them the same privileges and facilities is reasonable and I hope Bombay Ministry will seriously consider the same.

Mr. Munshi has given on paper an idea of the enormous saving of three crore rupees by the Bombay city if prohibition comes in but Mr. Munshi and the Bombay Cabinet are talking in moonshine. They are not counting on the immense profit and the moneys that would go into the pockets of the boot-leggers, illicit distillers and gangsters. Let me give the Bombay Cabinet the simple example of America where the Government of U. S. A. lost in revenue billions of dollars which were not saved by the American public as admitted by the American Government itself but were earned by gangsters who bribed the Customs, the Police, the Excise and the lower and higher officers and got those billions of dollars; and having thus got immensely rich, they were a terror to the whole American population and even to the Government. So also will it be the case in the cosmopolitan city of Bombay where the same thing would be repeated and this could be easily seen from the evils of Sutta betting, the smuggling and selling of cocaine and other contrabands in Bombay streets under the very nose of the police who are unable to stop the same, as known to the Ministers. When the present Bombay Ministry cannot even eradicate this how will they check illicit distillers who would draw huge profits and who would make corruption and bribery rampant?

Besides, the Bombay Government and Mr. Munshi should know that distilling by private individuals is much easier than what they imagine. When every known raw material for illicit distillation can be had cheaply and in plenty, distillation would go on (just as it is going on even to-day) in every nook and corner of Bombay and it would never be detected as the concoction could be easily disposed of through W. C. flushing pans during a police raid as it is being done even now by illicit distillers.

Mr. Munshi, an ardent exponent of Gandhian culture of non-violence, has not yet explained to the public the presence of Kamattis inside Sir Cowasji Jahangir Hall where prohibition lectures were delivered in English and where, as previously arranged, the Parsis were deliberately encircled and subjected to violence. On the top of it, the Parsis are surprised that Mr. Munshi as a Minister and specially as a Minister in charge of Law and Order should openly state that the protest of the Parsis will react very unfavourably upon the cordial relations between the Parsis and other communities. This seems like a veiled threat and an indirect incitement to other communities to visit the Parsis with a punishment for daring to present their just case to the Government.

Mr. Munshi should know that the Parsis are not against the rights and religious sentiments of other communities in the matter of prohibition and they have never tried to force their view about moderate drinking on them and during all the 1,300 years, they have never on a single occasion come into conflict with other communities. It is, therefore, ridiculous on the part of Mr. Munshi to suggest that other communities would turn hostile to the Parsis simply because the Parsis resist the snatching away from them the privilege enjoyed by them for thousands of years.—Yours, etc.

P. N. MEHTA.

Bombay, June 14.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Bombay National Guards

RAGHAV pays a tribute to the work of the Bombay National Guards and hopes that their services will be duly requisitioned and appreciated by the B.P.C.C.

Bhavanagar College

M. B. PAREKH complains that the Principal of the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, refuses to admit any student from Rajkot in his College and requests the higher authorities to look into the matter.

Sholapur Enquiry Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I learn from press reports that the Sholapur Riot Enquiry Committee appointed by the President of the M.P.C.C. has completely absolved the Arya Satyagraha volunteers of any provocative conduct.

Without going into the details of the anti-Muslim propaganda of the Aryas, I should like to know under what terms of reference the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee had appointed the Enquiry Committee and whether that Committee could be considered to be fit to go into such a complicated question as the Sholapur Riots.

The Committee consisted of Mr. Shankar Rao Deo and Mr. P. H. Patwardhan.

It would be interesting to know whether the All India Congress Committee or the Congress President had approved of such a Committee, and if it were so, why no Muslim was represented on it.

The Enquiry Committee, from what has appeared in the Press, appears to be a one-sided affair and it will not be the fault of the Muslims if they draw their own conclusions from it.—Yours, etc.,

M. S.

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CORALS OF INDIAN SEAS

Ethereal Beauty Under Sea

The Zoological Survey of India has added to its collection some fine specimens of corals now placed on show in the Invertebrate Gallery of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

To the uninitiated visitor to the Museum, these would appear to represent pieces of worked white stone, chalk or marble pieces of moulded plaster of paris, or at best, branches of a tree shorn of their foliage.

SOFT COLOURS

The beauty of form of the skeleton is as nothing when compared to the beauty of the soft colours of the living coral. A whole range of rainbow colours with an infinite variety of intermediate shades—heliotrope or lavender, purple, pink or rose, lilac, grey, brown or mauve—is the reward of the fortunate few who are able to visit the coral reefs of the islands in the Bay of Bengal.

The colourful submarine scenery is infinitely more beautiful than any that we may expect to see on the earth.

The precious coral of commerce of the red, black or white varieties was for a long time believed to be the product of a plant until scientists proved it to be of animal origin. In life the coral branches are covered by a thin fleshy rind of living matter in which the colony of polyps is embedded.

It is the polyps, as in the case of the other corals, which secrete the limy (or horny) matter of the skeleton that takes on the brilliant red, the shining black, or the white hues characteristic of the species concerned. The precious coral is found chiefly on the Mediterranean and Japanese coasts where extensive fisheries are conducted up to eight miles out into the sea and at depths ranging from 15 to 150 fathoms.

The constant consolidation of dead coral into hard stones which brought about by various factors physical and biological, which operate in the reef areas. These stones are quarried and cut into suitable sizes for house-building as on many islands of the Laccadives and Maldives. Dead coral is also broken up to make lime as at Tuticorin in South India where extensive quarries of dead coral are present some two miles from shore.

THE World of Wireless

A. I. R. Wavelength And Price Of Radio Set

By G. C. M.

When I wrote the last article on "AIR'S Wrong Move," explaining how All-India Radio erred by choosing the 60-100 metres band nowhere used except in India and which after several reception tests have ultimately been proved defective and thoroughly unsuitable for India, I must confess, I was conscious of my responsibility to substantiate my arguments with actual figures showing clearly how the change has been responsible for general increase in prices of Radio Sets. Only the question of space prevented me from dealing with the price question in detail in my last article.

IS RECEPTION DEFECTIVE?

What any ordinary radio-enthusiast must feel on the obviously erroneous choice of the new wavelengths, can be briefly summarised by the following issues:

1. Is it true that the 60-100 metres band is not used for standard broadcast anywhere else in the world except in India?
2. After having chosen, can it be said with authority, that reception on these wavelengths is defective as contented?
3. Having known the change as a grave departure from world standards, why did not people in the know agitate even before the wavelengths were introduced?
4. Can it be proved by actual figures that the choice of an entirely new waveband has considerably increased the prices of Radios? If so, why so and what is the percentage of increase?

Issues one to three have been more or less sufficiently answered in detail in my last article but I think it would be better for me to answer those issues in the briefest manner and answer the price question in detail quoting actually the undeniable figures in my possession.

As regards issue No. 1, I might refer those who are doubtful to see the list of Broadcasting Stations of the world, published occasionally in Radio Magazines and they will find that what I have said is true.

Issue No. 2 concerns more the listeners, and since defective reception noticed on the 60-100 metres band is by now Radio history, individual listeners must be guided by their own judgment. As a Radio dealer for the last several years and as a keen radio listener, I strongly feel reception is thoroughly defective on these wavelengths.

STRONG PROTESTS.

Coming to issue No. 3, it is wrong to assume that there were no protests made to the All-India Radio in this connection. To my knowledge, the All-India Radio Merchants' Association, registered a strong protest on behalf of Radio Dealers who are necessarily well-qualified and well-informed on such a subject and represented in unequivocal terms their strong disapproval of the new choice. I believe, a large body of listeners individually must have also sent representations to the All-India Radio authorities. All-India Radio replied that their technical experts were fully convinced and sanguine of perfect results.

Test reception be judged by the quality on particular days or during a particular season, we were asked to wait for a full year. It evidently meant that we Radio Dealers with so much of vested interests and experience for years were not technically well-informed to foresee what the future of broadcasting held out. We have waited for more than a year and what do we find? We have jumped from the frying pan to the fire.

Now I have to deal with issue No. 4, namely the cause of increase in price, which on all accounts is the most important one.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Any reasonable person will not fail to understand that anything manufactured specially will necessarily tend to increase the cost of production. Since Manufacturers have to make Radios specially for India for a waveband, nowhere else used for broadcasting the prices of Radios have increased by approximately 48 per cent.

Any public service, not necessarily broadcasting, is judged by its popularity, satisfactory service and the care taken to make it appeal to more and more people everyday by virtue of its facilities. How can All-India Radio clamour for more people to purchase Radios in the face of such difficulties of their own creation? In fact, we all know, the purchasing power of an average Indian is far below accepted world standards, and hence it becomes all the more necessary that any new scheme, howsoever beneficial, do not result in increasing prevailing prices. But it passes by comprehension, how a scheme failing all reasonable tests has been hailed as the best by the All-India Radio authorities.

WHY NOT?

Pillory or praise is the choice of the public, which as far as broadcasting is concerned, concerns more the radio dealers and the listeners. The broadcasting service is paid for entirely, by dealers in the way of customs duty and licence fees and by the listeners by licence fees and in view of changed circumstances in the political status of our country, I am sure, nobody can doubt our authority or propriety to question the high-hardness of the All-India Radio by choosing an unwanted waveband for Indian Broadcasting. In presenting a fit case based on conviction, I am sure All-India Radio will not detect in my frank opinion unthought of prejudice, and misunderstand emphasis as unwanted violence.

Why not All-India Radio answer such a public charge? Indeed, why not?

WHEN YOU WRITE TO THE BBC

What Happens To Listeners' Letters

What is the human side to the BBC's enormous post-bag—what happens to the letters? Every sack of mail that comes to Broadcasting House—and there are seven or eight a day—brings dozens of them from all parts of the world. Every one receives individual attention.

A letter from an Empire listener passes first through the Registry, where it is added to any previous letters from the same correspondent—many of whom have been given an exclusive file—and the whole covered by a form, know as the 'blue jacket,' and bearing the names of all officials might be interested in the writer's remarks.

The stamps on letters from abroad, by the way, are handed over to the Philatelic Section of the B B C Club, which sells them to its members in aid of a social-service maintained by the B B C staff.

Then the letter goes to the Empire Correspondence Section of the Overseas Intelligence Department. There it is read, and, according to its demands, acknowledged or answered in detail after consultation with any programme or engineering departments concerned.

Analysis by the Listener Research Section follows. A note is made of the writer's place of residence and nationality, and the nature of the letter and its contents recorded, by means of a series of code letters, on a specially-prepared analysis form. Comments or suggestions of special interest are recorded in detail. At the end of the month, the information on the analysis forms is summarised and a detailed report prepared showing the trends of listeners' opinions during that period.

These reports are circulated throughout the programme, engineering, and public relations divisions, and, added to information from other sources, provide a basis for discussing future programmes.

LISTENER RESEARCH IN BRITAIN.

The work of the Listener Research Section of the Overseas Intelligence Department is an example of the specialised technique that has been envolved by the BBC during the last three years to discover the habits, tastes, and opinions of listeners. On the Home side of the British broadcasting service has grown up an organisation the sole object of which is to find out what Mr. and Mrs. Listener are thinking.

Much research work is done by the 'random sample' method—the approaching of licence-holders in such a way that every one of Britain's nearly nine million listeners stands an equal chance of being asked to express an opinion.

Another activity is the organisation of 'listening panels'—whereby, before a series of programmes begins, arrangements are made for a representative body of listeners to listen critically to the series and answer questions upon it. The Listener Research Units is also responsible for the 'listening barometer', a BBC substitute for the theatre box-office that shows, by means of logs kept over a period, what the average listener—thousands of them have become log-keepers on the BBC's behalf—likes to hear.

As a result of these activities, the BBC is able to say, for example that, in the British Isles, nearly twenty-four million listeners like Variety: thirteen and a half million appreciate talks; over seventeen million like plays, and nearly ten million light opera. It knows that nearly three out of four families have wireless sets, that more sets are switched on between 8 and 9 in the evening than at any other time; and that eight thousand schools listen to schools broadcasts. And the results are being increased, the scope of enquiry given wider application, every day.

For many obvious reasons it is not yet possible to enlist the aid of the Empire listener in the same way as has been done at Home, and so it is primarily on correspondence that the Corporation must rely for its guide to tastes and habits overseas.

The what and when, the how and why of Empire listening—those are the things the BBC wants to know. And there can't be too many answers.

THE INDIAN POLICE

Serving Officers In Daventry Broadcast

Stories of the daily round and tasks—common and uncommon—of an officer in the Indian Police will be told by several of them in a broadcast that Daventry listeners will hear during the week beginning July 2. The officers, all of the Punjab service and now home on leave, will be introduced by E. W. Wace, Deputy Inspector-General of the Punjab, who has been in the Force for twenty-five years.

Trans. 1, July 5, 6-45 a. m.
Trans. 2, July 10, 11-45 a. m.
Trans. 3, July 4, 2-30 p. m.
Trans. 4, July 10, 8-15 p. m.
Trans. 5, July 4, 12 a. m.

Insurance Problems

Bombay Life President On Consequences Of Lower Surplus

At the 31st annual general meeting of the Bombay Life Assurance Company which was held last month, Mr. Maneklal Premchand Roychand, Chairman of the Company, in addressing the meeting referred to keen personal interest Mr. Phiroze J. Billimoria (during the long period of his association with the Company between 1921 and 1938) took in the affairs of the Company and expressed his regret that he was unable to continue his connection owing to reasons of health, and expressed his appreciation of his valuable services as a Director and subsequently as Chairman of the Company.

ENERGETIC MALAYA BRANCH

The report and audited accounts for the year 1938 being in the hands of shareholders were taken as read. During the year 1938, the Company wrote a New Business of Rs. 1.45 crores—being an increase of Rs. 5 lacs over the figure for the previous year. Special mention was made of the contribution to the new business by the Malaya Branch of the Company.

The total premium income during the year was Rs. 34.85 lacs as compared to Rs 30.74 lacs in 1937

INCREASED INCOME.

The nett income from interest on the Company's investments including rent in respect of immovable properties increased from Rs. 3.82 lacs in 1937 to Rs. 4.65 lacs in 1938. The gross and the nett yield on the Life Assurance Fund works out to 4.62 per cent. and 4.39 per cent. respectively.

COMMON PROBLEMS.

He said:—Most Life Insurance Companies in India will have to meet with problems resulting from a lower surplus and the consequent reduced bonus and dividends to policyholders and shareholders and these problems will have to be faced boldly if the financial position of the Company is not in any way to be weakened by following any other easy method of temporarily tiding over the difficulties. He further referred to the probable effect of the provisions in the New Insurance Act relating to the Actuarial Valuation on the future Valuations of Life Insurance Companies in India. The requirements of the New Act are very stringent in this respect and they are aimed at strengthening the Valuation basis and thereby the financial position of the Company in the interest of all concerned.

It is a common knowledge that Insurance Business in India is secured at the present time at a very high cost. If the expenses cannot be reduced, adequate provision should be made therefore, in the Valuation. The Superintendent of Insurance will most probably scrutinize the Valuation Returns particularly from this point of view and the Companies will have to make necessary modifications in their Valuation basis. This will again throw an additional burden on the finances of the Companies at a time when they are already handicapped by the general reduction in the interest yield.

A dividend to shareholders at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a bonus at the rate of 10 per cent. annuni was declared.

Mr. Rameshwar Das Birla and Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi were re-elected as Directors and the appointment of Mr. J. L. Mehta was confirmed.

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HOW TO COMBAT COMMUNALISM

C. P. Govt.'s Appeal To People

JUBBULPORE, June 21.

While instructing District Magistrates how they should combat the growth of communal friction, the C. P. Government in the course of a Press Note earnestly appeal to the peace loving public to lend their active support and co-operation in maintaining harmony and restoring good will among the different communities.

With a view to achieving this object, the Government have urged the public to settle questions like those of music before mosques and procession routes through the leaders of their respective communities without provoking a conflict, in a spirit of mutual tolerance.

The Press Note appeals to the people not to introduce innovations in the celebrations of festivals when communal feelings are disturbed, to refrain from shouting provocative slogans, to regard with stern disfavour the activities of those speakers whether provincial or extra-provincial whose speeches tend to foment feelings of enmity and hatred between the different communities and discountenance such persons in every way and lastly not to patronise that section of the press which indulges in writing inflammatory articles leading to communal bitterness.—A. P.

Adult Education Classes

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association classes will commence on Monday, July 3rd. They will be held at the following places University (South Wing), St. Xavier's College, Wilson College, Ram Mohan English School, Modern School, Anjuman-I-Islam High School and Khalsa College.

The subjects, taught at a fee of one rupee a term a course, will be Philosophy, Economics, Political Theory German, Italian, Spanish French, Hindustani, Psychology in Every Day life, Gujarati Literature, Civic, Figures in Contemporary literature, the Idea of Liberty in English Literature, Commercial and Economic Geography, from Origin and Development of Urdu to the Age of Wali Ahmedabadi, Browning Study Circle, Industrial Psychology, Radio Communication, Television, Money and Banking, Marathi Literature, Some present day Economic problems of India, and Citizenship. For programme of work and other information, apply to the office, Cama Institute, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.

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RAMA: How?

GOVIND: When you go home this evening take a spoonful of Indian Sugar in a glass of warm water (with a dash of lime if you prefer it) and see how it refreshes you.

RAMA: (Next Day) Thanks for the tip, Govind. I feel very much better this morning and feel stronger too. Indian Sugar is wonderful, it not only refreshes but is also a splendid pick-me-up and stimulant

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- As a hair setting lotion, two or three lumps of sugar in hot water.
- If you are tired, a spoonful of sugar in a glass of warm water.
- For a cough, a few drops of Friar's Balsam on a lump of sugar.
- For stained hands, first wash and then rub them with granulated sugar.

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KASHMIR ABANDONS COMMUNALISM

Mutual Differences To Be Settled By Jawahar

(From Our Correspondent.)
SRINAGAR, (By Mail.)

"Though the Ruling Class is Hindu, the truth is that the Hindu masses do not share the Privy Purse, nor do they inhabit the royal palaces. They live in the same wretched and appalling condition as the Muslim masses, and inhabit in mud huts, are poverty -stricken and in no way profit by the Hindu Raj. We attack the system of administration and not the religion of the present irresponsible Government. That is why the Hindu masses will join our struggle, and we have invited them to do so."

These observations are made in a statement just issued by Mr. S M. Abdulla the President of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference.

He adds: "The Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore dated 13th June, writing under an editorial comment "What is in a name?" asks "Why has the all Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference decided to change its name to the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference?' It does not wait for an answer, but proceeds to arrive at certain conclusions, which are wholly unfounded and show an amount of deliberate ignorance."

He proceeds: "The main reason why the name of the Muslim Conference has been changed is to provide equal opportunity to the non-Muslim subjects of the Jammu and Kashmir State to join their Muslim brethren in their fight for the achievement of responsible government. It is true that 'the two main planks of the Muslim Conference platform—responsible government and civil liberty—remain unchanged' and that the future National Conference will do more than intensify the agitation with regard to these. In that, the future National Conference and the old Muslim Conference are identical, the difference lies in the name. And the name counts, as the forthcoming struggle must embrace the urge of the Hindu masses as well.

"NATIONAL CONFERENCE."

"No Ruler can hope to rule long if his subjects are always on the war path with each other," says Pandit Jia Lal Kilam, a nationalist Hindu leader, in a statement welcoming the conversion of the Muslim Conference into National Conference.

He adds: "Under the able guidance of Mr. S M. Abdulla the Muslim Conference has been changed into National Conference and its doors have been left open to all those State Subjects who believe in responsible government and civil liberty. Its repurcussions upon even the British Indian politics cannot be exaggerated. It has in fact drawn the last nail in the Muslim League programme of separatism and is a challenging answer to Mr. Latif's Cultural Zone Scheme. By taking this step Mr. Abdulla will go to the posterity as a great statesman who stood for Indian unity at a time when selfish sections of his country were aiming at dividing mother India into two halves."

MINORITY RIGHTS.

Referring to the minority right, he says that the "National Demand" has clearly laid down safeguards for the protection of their legitimate religious, linguistic, cultural, political and economic rights according to the principles accepted and acted upon by the Indian National Congress, vis-a-vis' the minorities in British India. Mr. Abdulla has gone a step further. He has as President of the Conference declared times without number that he would abide by the verdict of Pandit Jawaharlal Lal Nehru should ever a controversy arise as regards the abovementioned clause regarding minorities' protection."

ENDING COMMUNALISM.

"One thing I would like to make perfectly clear" he adds, "we in Kashmir have resolved once for all that we shall never be guided by any communal organisation, be it the Muslim League or the Hindu Mahasabha. The Muslim League has given proofs enough of its unpatriotic attitude towards the Indian Liberty and has been preaching incessantly the gospel of communal separatism and hatred. We on the other hand believe in communal unity. Under the circumstances how can we agree to League interference even though it be ostensibly to help us in the realisation of our goal. The President of the Hindu Mahasabha has declared in most unequivocal terms that he aims at establishing a Hindu Raj in India. Thus the scheme is as chemical as that of Pakistan. While we in Kashmir cannot agree to a Pakistan scheme, we at the same time never agree to any programme of the Mahasabha which will pave the path for an un-ending civil war in India. But Congress stands on a different footing. While we will always try to fight our own battles without any external help, we shall certainly take help from the Congress when an occasion for so doing arises. There is a great deal of similarity in our activities and that of the Indian National Congress. We have been drawing our inspiration to a large extent from the activities of the Congress. We may not agree with something which some Congressmen may be doing, for instance, we may not agree to the recent advice of Mahatma Gandhi but it does never mean that we shall ever link ourselves with the League or the Hindu Mahasabha, which have, more than any other organisation in India, damaged the cause of liberty."

SIDHPUR HINDUS TO MEET SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

Harijan Women's Association For Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 19.

The elections of Baroda City Municipality are now over. Out of 24 wards, elections were held in only 11 wards, as the remaining wards members were returned uncontested.

All is quiet at Sidhpur and the situation has returned to normal. It is learnt that the Hindu Mahajan of Sidhpur are going to see Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda in connection with the recent communal clash. Negotiations for settlement between the leaders of both communities, have not borne fruitful results.

With the recent demise of Sjt. Kanaiyalal Kothari at the age of 60 Gujarati has lost a veteran old journalist who was connected with papers like 'Bombay Samachar,' 'Hindustan Prajamitra' etc.

Efforts are in progress to start a central riding school at Baroda.

Eleven talukas of Baroda District have returned Prajamandal candidates as members of Baroda District Local Board.

A Harijan Women's Association has been formed at Baroda.

Mr. Bhalchandra V. Sawari, who has taken training in physical culture at Jummadada Vyayam Shala, has gone to England for further studies.

Literary drive is in full swing in Baroda City.

RABARI COLONISATION

Schemes Laid Down By Baroda Govt.

The Information Officer, Baroda in a Press Note issued on Rabari Colonisation says:—

"The problem of diminishing and deteriorating grass lands, closely linked up with the welfare of a large population of Rabaris who are our cattle breeders, is engaging the attention of the Government of Baroda.

In collaboration with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Baroda Government have decided to work out the following schemes based on certain fairly well-established practices known to react favourably on grass lands, such as, control of grazing, limitation of stock and the scientific study of fodder and grass:—

(1) (a) The creation of Rabaris colonies on certain existing tracts of consolidated grazing and grass land (b) the encouragement of Rabaris settlement in the village on terms which will include the systematic handling of any such land as they keep under grass and the cultivation of fodder crops.

(2) The systematic clearing of bush and scrub growths under which results can be observed and checked and in which control can be applied.

(3) The examination and application of different methods of erosion control laid out on a systematic plan and with special reference to grass.

(4) The wider development of fodder crops in agricultural practice and the development of fodder providing trees in forest areas.

As a first step towards the scheme of Rabari colonisation, the Government have handed over 1640 bighas of land at Belasar near Kadi to Agriculture department without assessment for a Rabari's colonisation, with a buffalo rearing farm. The Government have also sanctioned a similar transfer of 1884 bighas of land in Patan and Sidhpur talukas.

"Mockery to ask us to put Down Drunkenness While State Licenses Trade"

(Continued from page 14.)

Baltimore held in 1866, called upon pastors to warn their flocks to shun drink houses.

From the Pastoral Letter of Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, assembled in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, 1884:

"It is from the priests of the Church that we especially hope for assistance in this work; for upon them has God imposed the duty of imparting the Word of Life, and of propagating sound morality among the people. Let them never cease to cry out boldly against drunkenness, and whatsoever leads to it".

Cardinal Manning's Indictment

"The drink traffic is a public, permanent and ubiquitous agency of degradation to the people of these realms. The drink trade of this country (England) has a sleeping partner which gives it effectual protection; every successive government raises at least a third of its budget by the trade in drink. The drink trade is our shame, scandal and sin, and unless brought under the will of the people it will be our downfall. Alas, in America also does the 'sleeping partner,' for a money consideration, give its protection to the drink trade. *Do you know how you will help to break up the unholy alliance between the Government and the greatest fraud of the age?* Vote against it. It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness whilst the state licenses on every side opportunities of drinking."

The following are extracts from pastoral letter of the fathers of the first plenary Council of Quebec:—

"Almost everywhere the civil authorities have given their weighty co-operation and have devoted themselves in a truly Christian spirit to the checking of this plague. It has, above all, been realized that the evil should be attacked at its source, namely, that the 'traffic' in intoxicating liquor should be suppressed'."

Cardinal Mercier

"While waiting for our Government to take action, we have no right to be inactive. Private initiative should act without delay. And first of all be educating public opinion, preparing the 'way for intervention by law'."

Archbishop John Ireland

"The great cause of social crime is drink. The great cause of poverty is drink. When I hear of a family broken up, I ask the cause,—drink. If I go to the gallows and ask its victim the cause, the answer—drink. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, 'why do not men put a stop to this thing'."

"Education, the elevation of the masses, liberty—all that the age admires—is set at naught by this dreadful evil. The individual conscience is the firm arm in opposing it, but the individual conscience has to be strengthened and supplemented by law. The claim of saloonkeepers to freedom in their traffic is the claim to spread disease, sin, pauperism."

"We have seen there is no hope of improving in any way the liquor traffic; there is 'nothing now to be done than to wipe it out completely'." —Minneapolis C.T.A.U., 1889.

CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS LEADER IN CITY

Will Undertake Lecture Tour In Europe And America

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Monsignor P. Thomas, Editor of the well-known Catholic weekly, "New Leader", arrived from Madras to-day and will sail for Europe by s.s. "Conte Verde" tomorrow.

Mgr. Thomas will extensively tour Europe and America in company with his Grace the Archbishop of Madras, who will meet him in Italy.

Mgr. Thomas will deliver lectures on Indian subjects both in Europe and America.

Mgr. Thomas is a prominent religious leader of the Archdiocese of Madras and is the Vicar of St. Andrews Church, Vepery, Madras, besides being President of Catholic Workers' Association.

SCHEME FOR HOUSING OF LABOUR

Maharaja To Spend One Lakh Every Year From Privy Purse

(From Our Correspondent),
INDORE, (By Air Mail).

In order to give an impetus to the important problem and to give a practical proof of his anxiety and concern for the poor labouring classes, His Highness the Maharaja of Indore is graciously pleased to contribute one lakh of rupees every year from his Privy Purse for providing sanitary houses for them, and to order that this work must be done in co-ordination with the big scheme that the State is undertaking in this connection.

It may be recalled that some time back the Maharaja of Indore requisitioned the services of Mr. Stamper, Town Planning Adviser to Bombay Government to prepare a comprehensive Scheme for housing of labour in the City, and this Scheme has since been sanctioned by the Maharaja. The amount donated by the Maharaja is to be expended in co-ordination with the big scheme that the State is undertaking.

BIYANI FOR ABOLITION OF JAGIRDARS

Ratlam State Conference Welcomes Gandhian New Technique

RATLAM, June 19.

The view that the new Gandhian turn in States politics would ultimately prove successful was expressed by Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Member of the Council of State, while presiding over the Khachaud Political Conference held here. The Conference was in session for three days and adopted resolutions pleading for responsible government in Rutlam, condemning the repressive policy of the Jagirdars and the recent goondaism in the State.

The Hon. Mr. Biyani in his presidential address dwelt at length on the history of the struggle for freedom through the Congress and the Congress Policy of responsible government in the native States. He said that the foremost need in the States was to secure rights allowed under the present laws through Satyagraha.

Referring to the recent proclamation of the Gwalior Durbar granting some reforms Mr. Biyani said that they were nothing better than a sugar-plum to a naughty child and unsatisfactory. He stressed that the need of the hour was the abolition of the Jagirdari and Thikanedari system

The conference was attended by a number of Kisans from the adjoining villages and the president was taken out in an impressive procession on the inaugural day. Among the distinguished persons who attended it were Messrs. Satyadev, Editor of "Hindusthan", Dr. Devsingh, Pustake Rawal, etc. —United Press.

Sitamau Dewan Announces Revenue Remission

(From Our Correspondent.)
SITAMAU, June 19.

Yesterday evening the Sitamau State Rajya Parishad was adjourned 'sine die'. It had been holding its session for the last three days to consider the annual Budget of the State. After full consideration, the Parishad passed the Budget. It is noteworthy that the Grants for the Heads given over to popular control were voted unanimously. It also passed a resolution requesting the Darbar for additional Grants for medical relief and for further spread of education in the villages. Before the final adjournment, the Dewan Saheb announced the decision of the Darbar to grant remission amounting to Rs. 50,000 from the Land Revenue Arrears. The Parishad will meet again sometime in next autumn.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th June 1939:—

LIABILITIES:—		
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000		
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	80,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	Rs.	33,19,69,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	4,46,23,000
	Rs.	40,13,92,000
ASSETS:—		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government & Other Authorised Securities	Rs.	9,13,45,000
Loans on Government & Other Authorised Securities	Rs.	4,99,37,000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	1,99,33,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs.	1,17,25,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,18,23,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	Rs.	19,66,29,000
	Rs.	40,13,92,000

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 21

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/14
4 per cent 1960/70	110/2
3 per cent 1945-55	113/10
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	108
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	143
Central Bank	60/10
Imperial Bank F P	1550
Imperial Bank P P	373
Indian Overseas Bank	46/6
Reserve Bank	111/4
Union Bank	6/3
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	355
Ambica	275/10
Arun	210
Arvind	1120
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	757/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	570
Central India	208/6
Century	209/6
Colaba	121/14
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	125/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	208/2
Khatau Makanji	83/12
Kohinoor	220/10
Laxmi Cotton	427/8
Machusudan	200
Marsden	78/12
Morarji	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	190/10
Raipur	610
Rajnagar	160
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	2725
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	208/12
Vishnu	1025
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley ord	1452/8
Tata Hydro Ord	152/8
Tata Power Ord	1272/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	146/14
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/4
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram	128/7
Surat Electrics	147/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	349/6
Associated Cements	134
Belapur	178/2
Bombay Burma New	170
Bombay Burma Old	492/8
Bombay Steam	244/6
Bombay Telephone	87/4
Br B Petrol	3/14
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	12/2
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr	44/8
Indian Radio Ord	350
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	7/11
Indian Iron	25/2
Mysore sugar	31
Port Canning	71/4
Premier Construction	70/8
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	19/10
Shivrajpur	36
Tata Oil	38/8
Tata Steel Ordy	285/8
Tata Steel Defd	1372/8
Bengal Steel Corpn	12/14
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16
Howrah	54/14
Hukumchand	5/8
Kamarhatty	499
Kanknarrah	387
Lawrence	335
Reliance	58/8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 17.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet and dull during the early part of the week and prices declined by about 5 annas in Java Ready Sugar. Forward Prices also declined by about 4 annas in May, 7 annas in June, July and August and by about 4 annas in September and Oct-December. During the latter part of the week the market however ruled steady and prices improved by about 2 annas in Ready, 5 annas in June, July and August, 2 annas in May and by about 3 annas in Sept. and Oct-Dec. London Terminal and New York Market during the week were reported steady.

S. S. Pandit, S.S. Silver Ray and S. S. Rajput arrived during the week with about 62770, 12910 and 41267 bags respectively. There was some small arrival of about 900 bags of Indian Sugar during the week. Locally there was good turnover between dealers and outsiders.

Exports from Java during April 1939 are estimated at 82778 tons and stocks in Java on 1st May 1939 are estimated at about 98689 tons as against 233532 tons on the same day last year.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,10,000 bags (inclusive of Fresh arrivals).

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt.
S. S. Rajput Rs. 6/2/0 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 6/1/0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 6/1/0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 6/1/0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment August Rs. 6/1/0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Sept Rs. 5/13/0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5/12/0 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/8/0 per cwt.

British Refined:—
Ready Rs. 15/8/0 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ELEVEN POINTS UP

Bombay And Liverpool Anxiety Over Barter Negotiations

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Further Decline In Silver

BOMBAY: June 21.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market was quiet but steady with the sentiment disturbed by the weakness of Liverpool and Bombay, where the anxiety over barter negotiations and Washington developments continue to hamper operations.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

On the Stock Exchange very quiet conditions prevail all round. Gilt-edgeds were rather undecided.

BULLION

Silver prices continued to give way under continued selling pressure due to fears regarding stoppage of American purchase.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 21.

Previous closing	8.45
To-day's opening	8.45
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.56
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 21.

Previous closing	4.73
To-day's opening	4.66
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	4.67
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 165-8
April May 1940	Rs. 158-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 21.

The trading in October began at 8.45 i.e. unchanged from the last close.

Prices steadied on scattered support but soon after gave way under increased selling and liquidation influenced by the weakness of foreign markets with October gradually receding to 8.41.

BOMBAY COTTON

• Late• Trading

Bombay, June 21.

Locally, Broach July/Aug. opened at Rs. 165. After going up to Rs. 165-6 the price again fell back and closed at Rs. 164-8

The closing rate for April/May was Rs 157-8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 21.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.30/9.30) 9.31/9.31
October (8.45/8.45) 8.45/8.45
December (8.20/8.19) 8.18/8.18

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 21.

American July (5.13) 5.06
American October (4.77) 4.67
Giza July (6.59) 6.48
Giza October (6.64) 6.54

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, June 21.

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe nigher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe nigher (1-5) 1-4 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£25 7/8) £26 1/2 sellers
Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and sellers) 8 1/4 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 7/16 paid and value) 8 7/16 paid and value

METALS

Tin (£228 3/4 buyers £229 sellers. Steady) £229 1/4 buyers £229 1/2 sellers Very steady.
Lead (£14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers) £14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/4) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 21.

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 44 1/8) dol 44 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 3/4) dol 24
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/2) dol 47 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 106 3/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 21.

Previous closing	4.68 5/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 21.

Previous closing	4.68.26
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 21.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 21.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and continued to move within very small range.

Franc opened at 176.71 and improved slightly to 176.69 on better enquiry with subsequent changes being insignificant.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.181) 13.185
New York on Bombay (34.96) 34.96
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.05) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (19 1/8d) 19d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 21.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Eastern and speculative selling. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 21.

Spot (19 1/8d) 19d—1/8
Forward (18 15/16d) 18 13/16d—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 21.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5 1/2) £7-8-5 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 21.

SILVER

Silver ready	50	9	6
Silver Ashad	50	9	0
Silver Shravan	50	6	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	3
Gold Ashad	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 21.

Wheat September	3	3	0
Wheat January	3	6	9
Wheat May	3	6	9
Linseed September	5	6	9
Linseed May	5	4	9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 21.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 47 5/8d. Prices improved on scattered support following better overseas cables but subsequently the trading quietened.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 21.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 47d.

3½ P. C. GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 95-14-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £85 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, June 12 £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 13, £86
Wednesday, June 14, £86
Thursday, June 15, £85 1/2
Friday, June 16, £84 1/2
Monday, June 19, £85
Tuesday, June 20, £85 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 21.

4-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£85 1/8) £85 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£106 3/4) £106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109) £109
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 £103 1/2) £103 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105) £105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 1/8) £68 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£95 1/2) £95 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/8) £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/4) £107 7/8
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 3/4) £94 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/2) £107 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 21.

London Stock Exchange was quiet. Giltedged securities came under pressure. Three and half per cent was quoted at £85 1/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-6) 16-6
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-7 1/2 57-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol
Elec Music Industry (10-0) 10-0
Princhin Johnson (23-10 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62-10 1/2 63-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £21 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (27-6) 27-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (16-3) 16-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£52 1/4) £52 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (97-6) 97-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130) 129-4 1/2
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-0) 19-7 1/2
Distillers (94-0) 94-0
Bredford Dye (4-0) 4-0
British Celanese (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (30-9) 30-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-4 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/2) dol 51 1/2
Indian Iron (36-3) 36-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0
Empire of India (24-3) 24-3

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (18-3) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-9) 27-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (30-0) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£12 1/8) £11 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (47-6) 47-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/2) £14 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (66-10 1/2) 67-6
Trinidad Leasehold (86-3) 86-3
Sub Nigel (£10 7/8) £10 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (76-10 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Burma Oil (72-6) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (8-0) 7-9
Shell Transpore (84-4 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35) £35

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£33) £33
London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/8) £14 3/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
London Southern Def (£16 1/4) £16 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£115 £115
London Transport 'C' (£79 3/4) £79 3/4

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 21.

Chicago wheat opened fairly steady with July at 0.70 5/8. Prices advanced moderately on better local enquiry and improved outside demand influenced by unfavourable crop reports with the rate rising to 0.71 1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edgeds Easier

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 21.

The Stock Exchange marked time pending clarification of the Far Eastern situation, prices moving narrowly. Giltedged securities were mainly slightly easier, but Europeans were supported. Elsewhere no definite trend was discernible.

Wall Street opened quietly easier.

CABINET DEBATES REFORM PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 1.)

the seats of the A.I.C.C. should be filled up by the present method of election. The right of election to the A.I.C.C. members by proportional representation or single transferable vote should be withdrawn in the case of two-thirds of the number of seats.

It is understood that on both these points Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advanced those arguments which he and Acharya Narendra Deo advanced in the course of their notes appended to the recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee.

JAWAHAR'S OBJECTION

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is stated, to have urged that nothing should be done to create the impression that opinions as such were being penalised, in widening the clause under Article V.

Acharya Narendra Deo in regard to the second point in the course of his note stated that the right of election to the A.I.C.C. by proportional representation by single transferable vote had been exercised by political minorities since the year 1935 and it was greatly cherished by them, specially at the present moment when party feelings ran high and an atmosphere of mutual suspicion prevailed in the Congress. The withdrawal of such a right at the present moment was inopportune. It was liable to be interpreted as an attempt to drive out minorities from the A.I.C.C.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

It is learnt that the same ground was covered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when the question was taken up for discussion. After the committee got through the business of "Minutes" and "Accounts" the next item on the agenda was the consideration of the report of the Constitution sub-Committee. In this connection, it is learnt, that the committee had before it certain alternative suggestions made in the form of a written memorandum submitted by Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy a member of the A.I.C.C. Mr. Roy, it will be remembered, was a member of the Constitution Sub-Committee that had been appointed by the Congress last year. His suggestions were due to be discussed at the Delhi Meeting of the A.I.C.C. But on account of the walk-out, staged on that occasion, by certain Socialist members and other reasons, the meeting went on till 2-30 A.M. without Mr. Roy's suggestions coming up for discussion.

M. N. ROY'S SUGGESTION

In the light of the recommendations made by the Constitution Sub-Committee, it is understood he had submitted certain alternative proposals. It is understood that he took exception to the proposed made of election to the A.I.C.C., particularly the clause regarding the fixing of territorial areas by the executive of the Provincial Congress Committees for the election of the two-thirds of the All-India Congress Committee members to each such area having regard to the number of members enrolled in that area. Mr. Roy's suggestion seems to be that the election should be on a population basis rather than on the membership basis. It appears that Mr. Roy endorsed whole-heartedly the argument put forward by Acharya Narendra Dev for the retention of the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote. It is also understood that he feared certain practical difficulties in the method suggested for the setting up of election tribunals.

Mr. Roy was summoned before the Working Committee at 3-40 p.m. and he along with Prof. Chakravarty, were closeted with the Committee for nearly an hour. They had tea with the members of the Committee.

Shortly afterwards, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had to leave the meeting as he had an engagement with Dr. Roberts, the Archbishop of Bombay. The Committee, however, continued its deliberations for another half an hour.

It is understood that the tentative decisions taken at the meeting will be placed before Mahatma Gandhi who is likely to attend the meeting to-day, after which final decisions will be taken in the light of his advice.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ECHO

Single's Invalidation Sequel

The question of who should be declared elected in the place of Mr. Gulamhussein A. Single, whose election to the Bombay Municipality had been invalidated on May 9, on the ground that he was an undischarged insolvent, came up for consideration on Wednesday, before Mr. S. E. Kurva, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Bandealli, one of the petitioners, wanted that Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji, an unsuccessful candidate, to be declared elected, as he alleged that though Mr. Barode, another unsuccessful candidate, secured more votes than Mr. Lalji, several votes cast in his favour were invalidated.

BARODE'S CLAIM

Mr. Barode, on the other hand, wanted himself to be declared elected as he was the next unsuccessful candidate, (next to Mr. Single) with largest number of votes.

Mr. Bandealli, in his examination-in-chief stated that he was a voter in the last Municipal election. Someone living in the building in which he resides, impersonated him and cast his votes in favour of Mr. Borade. Witness further stated that there was no man with the name Gulam Hussein Bandealli living in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said that he was absent on the day of election. He went out of Bombay on January 16, and returned on March 22.

To a further question, witness replied that he filed the petition on the information he received when he returned home.

Mr. Davar: But you stated in the petition that what had been said there was true to your own knowledge?—I made the petition on the information, I received.

SELF-CONTRADICTION?

Court: On one side you say that on your own knowledge you prepared the petition, now you say that the petition was made on the basis of information you got from others. Are you not contradicting yourself?—I admit that to say that I prepared the petition on my own knowledge was wrong.

Mr. Davar:—You came on March 21 and within a day or two filed the petition!—Yes.

In reply to a question, the witness said that he made the petition in consultation with his friends.

Mr. Davar: Is it not true that you filed the petition at the instance of someone?—No.

Questioned by Mr. Blair, the witness admitted that Mohmedali Ibrahim was the only man who gave him information about the alleged impersonation.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, on behalf of the petitioner, requested the court to hear evidence in regard to the alleged impersonated votes, cast in favour of Mr. Barode.

PLEA FOR "REJECTION"

Mr. Davar raising a preliminary objection, stated that the application was not "bona fide" and requested the court to reject it.

Explaining the reasons for the rejection of the application, he observed that the petitioner was not present on the day of the election, and having returned to Bombay after a month and a half, he had no personal knowledge of the facts.

In the petition, he continued, was the name of Mohammad Hussein struck out. It seemed to him that the petition was made on behalf of someone else and the name of Mr. Bandealli was thrust in, at the last moment

Mr. Ratnagar, on behalf of Mr. Lalji, stated that there was no substance in the objection raised by Mr. Davar. If it was proved that some invalid votes were cast in favour of Mr. Barode, his case was proved.

Court: I want to know whether the petition is "bona fide" or not.

Mr. Ratnagar argued that the petitioner was entitled to challenge the votes. The question of his presence or absence on the day of election, had no bearing on the matter. It was not proved whether the facts mentioned in the application were fabricated or "malafide." Only thing that Mr. Davar could say was that the petitioner was not present.

Mr. Pardiwala characterised the objection of Mr. Davar as frivolous and argued that according to the election law any person enrolled as a voter, was qualified to challenge votes. There was no section which specifically mentioned that a petition could be based either on facts known personally or on facts, which the petitioner believed to be true on information or belief.

TYPIST'S ERROR

As regards the allegation that the petitioner's name was put in, in the last moment, Mr. Pardiwala stated that it was a typist's error.

On the above grounds, Mr. Pardiwala said that the application was "bona fide."

The question has been left over for decision till June 28.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Bandealli, Mr. Davar appeared for Mr. Barode, Mr. Ratngar for Mr. H. A. Laji and Mr. Cumruddin G. Vakil for the fourth respondent, Ibrahim Jafar. Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 21.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Arima Maru of 4326 reg tons Capt H Tanaka arrived from Hamburg via Bremen Rotterdam Antwerp Port Said and Suez with passengers horses and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Howra of 4096 reg tons Capt R G A Hankin arrived from Rangoon via Colombo Cochin and Marmagoa with rice and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Goalpara of 3216 reg tons Capt K G Mace arrived from Batavia via Colombo Persian Gulf Ports Karachi Bedi Bunder and Navlakhi with sugar and general cargo

SAILED

O S Kaisha's s.s. Brisbane Maru of 3221 reg tons Capt T Hida sailed for Karachi with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Rajput of 3398 reg tons Capt J Murray sailed for Cannanore via Port Okha Navlakhi and Tellicherry with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt F Robinson sailed for Durban via Bedi Bunder and African Ports with passengers and local cargo

James Finlay s.s. Clan Morrison of 3643 reg tons Capt B A Hardinge sailed for Marmagoa in water ballast

Lionel Edward's s.s. Wachtfels of 5208 reg tons Capt W Feldesdt sailed for Port Said Antwerp Rotterdam Hamburg and Bremen with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gogra of 3126 reg tons Capt A A Lewis sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Hatarana of 4592 reg tons Capt P A C James sailed for Rangoon in water ballast

P and O S N s.s. Burdwan of 2879 reg tons Capt C R Mills sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-6-39

S S Akagisan Maru (MBK) for Karachi Marmagoa and China Japan Ports
S S Nissan Maru (OSK) for Penang Singapore and China Japan Ports
S S Corfu (MM) for Colombo Singapore and China Japan Ports
S S Barpeta (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Alavi (TM) for Karachi Aden Red Sea Ports and Jeddah

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 21.

2 Circassia 6580 Karachi 24-6 Anchor Line
4 Arima Maru 4327 Singapore 22-6 N Y Kaisha
4 Raiput 3399 Port Okha 2-6 T Morrison
7 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 22-6 K Nixon
9 Burdwan 2879 Japan 21-6 M M
11 Serbino 2646 Karachi 22-6 J Finlay
12 Nenenfels 4996 Karachi NF L Edwards
13 Wolfsburg 3877 Bremen NF L Edwards
14 Wachtfels 5208 Bremen 21-6 L Edwards
15 Tairea 3756 Durban 21-6 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela 1926 Busra 22-6 M M
5 Hashemi 298 M Coast 21-6 S Hassun
7 Brisbane Maru 3220 Karachi 21-6 O S K Kaisha
12/13 Gogra 3126 Karachi 22-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jaladuta 3089 Rangoon 25-6 Scindia S N
F Stanwold 603 NF NF S Hassum
G Oostacappelle 1348 M Cast 21-6 Merchant S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
P/Q Vasna 2026 N F
D/E Hatarana 4592 N F N F M M
N/C Nagpore 3226 Karachi 21-6 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 15-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
Clan Macbryan 27-6-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Barenfels 10-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 26-6-39 L Edwards
Trautenfels 24-6-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Atlas Maru 25-6-39 O S Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 22-6-39 M M
Varsova 24-6-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Sirsa 25-6-39 M M
Orna 25-6-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Itenda 24-6-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 30-6-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 M M
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Circassia 30-6-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 20-6-39 L Edwards
Wachtfels 22-6-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Bancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 18-7-39 P and O S N
Arima Maru 23-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 23-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 26-6-39 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varela 22-6-39 M M
Barpeta 28-6-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jaladuta 25-6-39 Sc. S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Zinzan Maru 23-6-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Hongkong 22-6-39 K Nixon
Nenenfels NF L Edward
Nagpore 24-6-39 M M
Serbino 22-6-39 J Finlay
Circassia 24-6-39 Anchor Line
Brisbone Maru 20-6-39

B P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Nagara 19-6-39
S S Rajput 19-6-39
S S Burdwan 20-6-39
S S Sonavati 20-6-39
S S Bhadravati 20-6-39
S S Begum (boats) 20-6-39
S S Nagpore 21-6-39
S S Hatarana 21-6-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, June 21.

S S Conte Verde for Tripoli: 10 bales grey ctn yarn K Assaram; 90 bales grey ctn yarn A El Ejel

For Lataki: 35 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel; 47 bales ctn grey yarn K Assaram

S S Zinzan Maru for Kobe: 20 tons old iron scrap C Manilal

S S Nissan Maru for Kobe: 19 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 100 bales raw cotton Nissho; 100 bales raw cotton B Gangadhar; 300 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 600 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 1100 bales raw cotton T M Kassha; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 100 bales raw cotton Swastika G Trading.

For Yokkaichi 200 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 300 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For Moppo: 400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Mozi: 550 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Manchester: 10 bales cotton twist Waste H J Kanji; 550 bales raw cotton K Devchand

For London: 20 bales wool raw K Lalbhai.

For Glasgow: 2560 bags gr nut oil cake Exp A Oomerbhoy; 25 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills

IMPORTS

M S Crown City Agent Lionel Edwards from New York: 238 pkgs auto springs parts and truck parts; 57 cases refrigerators; 229 pkgs wheels; 135 dms lubg oil; 46 cases face cream; 50 cases pistol; 525 cases nugol; 25 cases flit (insesticide); 80 bdls flit sprayers; 80 ctns milk of magnesia small; 135 ctns milk of magnesia large; 2112 pkgs asphalt tiles; 127 dms dyestuffs; 220 bags powdered glucose; 140 cases wire nails; 60 dms ever real plastic; 100 crts oil pumps; 68 bales art leather fents; 670 lse rubber tires; 272 bales secondhand clothing; 138 bales fertilizers

From Port Said: 100 bales cotton

S S Dalgoma Agent M Mackenzie from London: 94 dms lubg oil; 1300 dms cement; 138 cases printed books stationary etc., 211 cases biscuits; 874 cases provision confy jams vinegar etc., 125 cases ovaltine; 145 cases medicines; 800 paper bags zinc oxide; 90 kegs zinc white 60 lce tyres 150 cks whiting; 110 pkgs cable; 126 cases tnd sausages; 40 dms dieft fluid; 50 pkgs flattened cans; 49 pkgs machinery; 71 cases dry distemper 59 trs bamboo canes; 150 rolls asphalt roofing felt; 48 csks asphalt; 45 trusses water proof paper; 64 pcs electrodes; 200 bags chemicals; 228 single tubes; 798 bdls tubes; 114 cases lime juice; 120 cases beer; 90 cases wine; 1258 pcs alloys of copper ingots; 60 cases cyder; 142 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 88 cases boot polish; 200 tins marine glue; 90 ctns milton 334 cases harlicks; 78 cases boric acid; 42 cases borax; 75 cases fruit cordials; 91 bags scrap leather; 44 cases pen nibs; 97 lse outer covers; 358 cases vitamin fortified dextrop. 1666 pkgs paint;; 575 bales unread news papers; 73 cases colours; 501 sacks portland cement.

Last Hour Conference Decides Appropriation Bill

INCREASED SOUTHERN SELLING IN NEW YORK MARKET

Final Voting On Subsidy On Thursday

BOMBAY, June 21.

Last hour the Conference approved 225 Million Dollars for parity payments and 113 Million Dollars for surplus distribution.

Thus there was some agreement on the question of export subsidy and markets are awaiting final voting by the House of Representative on Thursday.

We have no details of the conference decision and we believe it risky to offer any remark on the same. It is now certain that the appropriation will be divided in two parts. Dollars 225 millions will be used in payment of parity prices while 113 million dollars will be spent on the distribution of confreres."

COMPROMISE MOVE.

"The Journal of Commerce, Washington, states that Administration officials are reported to be willing to agree to surrender the idea to subsidise cotton exports of 1938 and prior crops, if granted Authority to employ this means to regain export trade for 1939 and subsequent crops. It is understood that this is the latest compromise proposal with a view to break the deadlock but, it is not yet indicated whether it will be acceptable to conferees."

NEW YORK MARKET.

Trading on the New York Cotton Market however was largely professional, though there was no particular pressure despite the forecast of favourable weather. The trade is watching Washington developments where the House vote on the Agricultural Bill is expected on Thursday.

The market opened steady but was narrow ignoring the strength of Liverpool Cotton Market. Price-fixing for July and scattered buying by spot houses readily absorbed Bombay sales of nears against distants. Finally increased Southern selling and nervous liquidation developed and the market closed barely steady.

At the opening July was quoted one point down at 9.30 and under small buying prices advanced to 9.34 which was the highest level reached during the first hour. Later on there was increased selling and July declined 6 points from the highest level and was quoted 9.28 which was lowest. Thereafter the market was steady and closed at a net decline of 4 points to unchanged. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 9.86 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady with scattered buying and closed at a rise of one to four points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.45 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 2 points with October quoted 4.74. The undertone was hesitant but trade buying found contracts scarce. Later on there was local buying with tightness of spot cotton on reports that the administration agreed to surrender the idea to subsidise cotton exports in 1938 and prior crops, if granted authority to subsidise 1939 crop and subsequent crops. There was American straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.85d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton Market was steady. Giza futures closed 3 points up and Uppers futures advanced 5 to 6 points. The Alexandria Cotton Market was irregular, Sakels futures closed 6 points down to 2 points up Ashmouni contracts closed one point up to one point down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-31 a.m.)	9.34+03
New York July lowest (2-34 p.m.)	9.28—03
Liverpool October highest	4.78+06
Liverpool October lowest	4.73+01

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from their New York friends:—

'Revival of fears of subsidy dominated market.'

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the cable:

Conference approved 225 million parity 113 million surplus distribution.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Weather more favourable. Small business in dry goods. House expected to reject export premium on Thursday. Selling orders slightly above the market.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Weather more favourable small business in drygoods house expected to reject export premium on Thursday selling orders slightly about the market.

Cotton dull featureless traders disposed await outcome house action on subsidy which expected Thursday.

Silver: London: Market declined on Eastern and India selling India and speculators reselling buyers holding back mostly under the influence of rumour concerning future America silver purchase policy momentary steady at the fall on moderate bears covering sellers holding back but the market closed uncertain pending further news America.

New York: Silver some chance passage higher domestic price discontinuance foreign purchases final decision uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 20

July	9.31
October	8.45—01
December	8.19—01
January	8.04—04
March	7.98—02
May	7.92—03
Middling Spot	9.86—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 20

July	9.39+04
October	8.53+01
December	8.30+01
Middling Spot	9.45

NEW YORK
New York, June 20

11 A.M. RANGES—	
July	9.32/9.32
October	8.48/8.47
December	8.20/8.20
NOON CALL—	
July	9.33
October	8.47
December	8.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 20

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 20

June	5.28+04
July	5.11+04
August	4.93+02
September	4.33+01
October	4.73+01
November	4.61
December	4.61
January	4.61
February	4.61
March	4.61
April	4.60—01
May	4.60—01
June	4.60
Middling Spot	5.85
	10-12 a.m. quotations
July	5.11
October	4.76

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 20

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	72 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	85 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	68 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	95 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	94 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 7/8
Victory Bonds	107 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	7 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Rep	78
National Bank of India	29 3/4

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 20

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11-17-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	13-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton June July sellers	12-10-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	11-10-0

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 20

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers 3 5/16

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 20

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Sellers 5 1/8

LINSEED OILS
London, June 20

Linseed oil naked London per cwt July sellers 24/10 1/2

Linseed oil naked London per cwt [illegible] Australian July sellers [illegible]

BOMBAY COTTON

Reports Of Subsidy Agreement Depress Prices

Bombay, June 21

At the last moment the Conference agreed on the question of export subsidy on American cotton but it is not known whether it will be applicable to all loan cotton. Some advices indicate that it will be available for 1938 crop while others expect it to be applied to 1939 crop. It appears that the U. S. A. Government is anxious to recapture her export markets and the subsidy will be used as a threat at the world cotton conference with a view to bring out reduction in world production of cotton. Thus we believe that it will be applied only in name and we think it advisable to await the final vote of the House of Representatives on Thursday.

The local market was expected to open at Rs. 166 for Broach J/A delivery in sympathy with unchanged New York advices. But the market opened weak at Rs. 163/12 for Broach J/A delivery on the news of agreement on the question of subsidy. There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 163. but later on there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 163/12. New Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 157/12 and after declining to Rs. 156/8 improved to Rs. 156/12 The market was anxiously awaiting Liverpool opening but in case if subsidy gets final approval, it will harden domestic cotton price in U. S. A. and to that extent our market will be relieved. The market was uncertain and hesitant.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 7 points lower. In the local market there was scattered covering and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 164/4. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	164	12	0
Broach A/M	156	14	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July	156	8	0
Oomra D/J	143	4	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	121	8	0
Bengal D/J	118	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 21

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal	129	126	123		120
Punjab	129	126	123		120
Rajputana	132	129	126		123
Oomra No. 3	160	158	156	154	
C P No. 1	170	168	166	164	
C P No. 2	164	162	160	158	
Broach No. 2		170	168	166	164
Punjab Ame		191	189	187	185
Surat		207	205	203	201
Rajpipla		204	202	200	198
Navsari		216	214	212	210

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 21

Bengal Superfine	128/29
Bengal Fine	124/26
Bengal F G	122/23
C P 1	164/65
C P 2	160/61
Arvi	161/62
Amraoti	158/58
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	157/58
Malkapur	154/56
Khandesh	141/49
Jalna Sailu	150/52
Burwah Sanavad	156/58
Khandwa	156/58
Mathia F G	126/31
Broach	168/69
Punjab 4 F	174/79
Punjab 289 F	209/14
Sindh N T	184/86
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	196/99
Surat	204/06
Navsari	214/16
Western Farm	174/79

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 21.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		38,672	53,749
Central India	232	223,418	44,024
Barsi and Nagar	391	88,432	149,173
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,450	40,224
Berar		162,070	322,951
Central Provinces		38,096	79,647
Total Oomras	626	555,138	689,768
Dholera	103	265,751	123,746
N.-W. Provinces	25	7,640	2,896
Rajputana	180	72,862	16,100
Sind-Punjab	281	325,152	515,598
Broach		414,322	260,946
Coompta and Dharwar	650	124,997	50,859
Westerns-Northerns	942	82,369	22,016
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,629	3,706
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian, African and Sudan	7,029	339,002	469,779
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	9,836	2,193,542	2,334,736
Arrived by road to 15th June 39		371,584	...

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DFFERENCES
Broach J/A New York July Rs. 50 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 57
Broach A/M New York May Rs. 29
Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 40
New York Liverpool: July 65 October 75 December 82 January 97 March 1.03 May 1.07

Egyptian Cotton
Liverpool, June 20

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.79+1
July	6.57+3
October	6.62+3
November	6.65+3
January	6.68+3
March	6.72+3
May	6.75+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.04+8
July	5.77+5
October	5.77+6
November	5.77+5
January	5.80+5
March	5.83+5
May	5.86+5

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 20

T T London on:	
New York	4.68.26
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 7/16
Amsterdam	8.82 1/16
Brussels	27.53 5/8
Milan	89.05
Berne	20.77

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 20

Rozario Santa Fe July sellers 20
Barletta Russo June sellers 23/3

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 15th June
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	440	265,367	264,703
Japan and China	3,968	1,046,520	614,526
Coast Ports		30,853	56,189
Up-country by Rail		238,069	314,520
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,312	5,792
Total	4,408	1,589,121	1,255,730

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 20-6-39	3820000	7740000
Receipts Yesterday 20-6-39	5000	5000
Exports to date 20-6-39	3385000	5671000
Stock at Ports 16-6-39	1959000	2530000
Stock at Interior Towns 16-6-39	2567000	2115000
Stock at Liverpool 16-6-39	733000	1179000
Visible Supply 16-6-39	5114000	6079000
Quantity in sight 16-6-39	9140000	13329000
Quantity out of sight 16-6-39	9661000	10131000

GOLD AND SILVER

Influence Of Extensive Selling In London Market

Bombay, June 21

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.26 at London and 4.68 5/8 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/2d. at 19 1/8d. for Spot and forward quotation was reduced 7/16d. at 18 15/16d. There was absence of support. India and speculators sold. The market was steady at the decline. Later, the market was steadier. India and American trade bought at fixed to 1/16th over but business was restricted.

It is understood that there was extensive Indian and speculative selling in London market on reports that the U. S. A treasury will discontinue buying of silver in foreign markets and the newly mixed domestic silver will be paid higher price. So far there is no definite decision but the market was very nervous and there was heavy rush of sellers. It is unlikely that the American Government will abandon its silver buying policy as there is likelihood of considerable disparity between domestic and foreign price of the White metal. It seems that in view of the Tripartite agreement to stabilise exchanges, there seems no possibility of any serious development beyond sentimental effect until the final decision is known.

The local market was not much inclined to follow London advices. London Bombay Spot silver parity is Rs. 50-14-0 and forward parity is Rs. 50-7-0. But actual prices realised in the local market was Rs. 50-13-0. There was increased short covering. Yesterday New York Spot silver was 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 6 1/2. Gold market was quietly steady. London silver market is expected to improve to-day about 3/16d. Quotations in the local market were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	37	1	0
Ashad delivery	37	1	3
Ashad tejimandi	0	1	0
Shravan delivery	37	1	6
Shravan tejiman	0	2	3
SILVER			
Ready	50	13	6
Ashad delivery	50	13	0
Ashad tejimandi	1	2	0
Shravan delivery	50	10	0
Shravan tejimandi	1	8	0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 20

Spot	19 1/8
Forward	18 15/16

LONDON GOLD
London, June 20

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-5 1/2

LONDON METALS
London, June 20

Copper	£42 5 0
Lead	£14 15 0
Tin	£224 15 0
Spelter	£14 3 9

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 21

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-4-0

Tone: Steady.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 21.

Continued rains Oklahoma and Texas, light rains in Mississippi and Alabama. Forecast: Entire Belt cloudy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 20.

July	£11-16-3.
August	£11-17-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 21

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	29	9	0
Lowest	29	8	0
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	31	10	0
Highest	31	15	0
Lowest	31	9	0
Closing	31	11	6
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	3	6
Highest	26	7	6
Lowest	26	3	6
Closing	26	6	0

Wheat And Seeds Home Quotations

London, June 20

June £11-17-6 Hull.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 20.

July	47 1/2d.
October	50 3/4d.
December	52 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 20.

July	dol 0.70 3/4.
September	dol 0.71 1/2.
December	dol 0.72 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, June 20.

September	1.91.
November	1.96.
January	1.92.
March	1.95.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 21.

Ready Java	15 9 0.
Shipment June-August	6 2 0.
Shipment September	5 14 0.

Java Spot F 7.40 (Nominal).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 21

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/0
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3 per cent 1963/65	97/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/10
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/9
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore	111/8
3 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 96/1 declined to Rs. 95/15 to close at Rs. 95/15/6. Tone: Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 21

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1 328
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 37 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/2 25/32 21st instant
Shanghai London 0/6 1/2 21st instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 21st instant
Java London 8.79 3/4 21st instant
New York London 4.68.25 20th instant
London New York 4.68.26 20th instant
London Paris 176.73 20th instant
London Italy 89.05 20th instant
London Belgium 27.53 5/8 20th instant
London Switzerland 20.77 20th instant
London Berlin 11.67 20th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 20th instant
London Amsterdam 8.82 20th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £7-8-6 19th instant
Gold £7-8-5 1/2 20th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 19th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 20th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 19th instant
Silver London Forward 18 15/16 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 19th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 20th instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 20th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 19th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 20th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS
London, June 20

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	68 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	94 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/3

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 20

Broach J/A highest 167 lowest 165 3/4 closing 166 7/8
Broach A/M highest 160 1/2 lowest 159 1/2 closing 160 1/2
Oomra July highest 158 lowest 157 1/2 closing 158
Oomra D/J highest 146 3/4 lowest 145 3/4 closing 146 3/4
Bengal July highest 123 lowest 122 closing 122 1/4
Bengal D/J highest 120 3/4 lowest 120 closing 120 3/4
Night session: Broach J/A opening 166 7/8 highest 167 lowest 165 3/4 closing 166.
Broach A/M closing 160 1/8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 20

SAKELS—	
July	11.56—b
November	12.13+2
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.74—8
August	9.86—0
October	9.89—0
December	9.96—1
February	10.06+1
April	10.12—1
GIZA—	
July	11.57—4
November	11.79—4
January	11.90—2
March	12.01—2

LONDON SUGAR

London June 20

August 7 d.

Scattered Selling In Tata Steels

SMALL REALISING IN COTTON MILL SHARES

Burmas Quiet And Cements Steady

BOMBAY, June 21.

Despite better Wall Street advices the local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady with a restricted turn over and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

On hopes of tax revision, the Wall Street Market was very steady and U. S. Steel Shares closed 3/4 at 47 5/8. Anaconda Coppers advanced 7/8 at 24 1/4 and General Motors gained 3/8 at 44 3/8.

The local market opened very steady at Rs. 1,385 and improved to Rs. 1,387 but at this level there was absence of buying and prices reacted to Rs. 1,370 on scattered long liquidation. At the decline there was scattered covering and the session was quiet.

Cotton Mill Shares suffered a small decline in view of political developments but small realising eased prices and there was absence of selling pressure.

Bombay-Burmas fluctuated within a narrow range and Associated Cement Shares attracted some support at the decline.

On the whole the market was quiet awaiting political developments. Monsoon is now progressing favourably and will have better effect on the general economic condition of agriculturists.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 21.

100 Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100 BOM. DYEING	758	12
100 CENTURY	210	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	209	8
100 COLABA	122	0
100 Coorla	84	0
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	4
100 Finlay	95	8
100 GOKAK	136	0
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	38	12
100 Khatau	83	12
100 KOHINOOR	22'	0
200 Laxmi	430	0
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	121	8
250 Model	42	0
50 MYSORE	87	8
100 NEW GREAT	191	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	215	0
25 Sassoon Silk	67	8
1,000 Sholapur	2,725	0
50 SIMPLEX	72	12
1,000 SWADESHI	209	0
100 SWAN	90	0
500 Vishnu	1,025	0
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	108	0
25-500 CENTRAL	33	10
500 Imperial	1,545	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	375	0
50-100 India	143	0
100 Reserve Bank	111	4
5 Union	6 2	6
CEMENTS		
500 Associated	134	4
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	661	4
15-100 Jupiter	14	0
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	39	4
200 Oriental	4377	8
10-50 Vulcan	7	8
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	147	8
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1455	0
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128	12
100 Bombay Suburban	155	0
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	195	0
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	151	4
100 TATA HYDRO	152	8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1,275	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	972	8
100 C. Province	100	0
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	100	8
100 Mandra Bhon	100	8
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	770	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp	5	10
2sh. Indian Copper	1	10
2sh. Indian Iron	25	2
10 Shivrajpur	36	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,376	4
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	286	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	350	0
10 Air Service	7	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	179	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	740	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	245	0
125 B BURMA	493	0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	170	0
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3-14-3	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	93	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	43	0
100 I. Radio Defd.	342	8
100 I Radio Ord.	350	0
100 Port Canning	72	4
30 Premier Con.	70	8
10 Scindia	17	15
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	38	4
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p. c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	556	4
6¼ p. c. Prem. Const 1st	106	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	96	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,550	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	655	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c Sholapur	78	2
8 p.c. Tata Hydro	51	0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 21

Bombay Dyeing (163/12) 761 757 760 758
Century (213) 212 211 210
Central India (211) 210 208 210 208 209/8
Kohinoor (222/8) 222 221
New Great (192) 192 191
Simplex (73/8) 73 72/12
Swadeshi (210) 210 208 209
Associated Cement (133) 133 132/8 133/8 134/8 134/4
Andhra (1455) 1452 1455
Tram Ord (128/4) 128/12
Tata Hydro (152) 152/8
Tata Power (1265) 1287 1285 1287 1271 1277 1275
T Steel Defd (1380) 1385 1382 1387 1378 1381 1375 1377 1372 1370 1376/4
T Steel Ord (288/8) 289 288 289 286 287 285 286/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (161) 161/8 161/12
Bellapur (179/8) 179 178 179
B Steam (245) 245
B Burma (497) 499 497 498 492 494 493

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
American Water Works and Elec dol 6 Pfd	94
Electric Bonds and Share Common	8 1/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	98
American Telephone and Telegraph	163
American Radiator	12
Western Union Telegraph	20
New York Central R R	14 1/2
Pennsylvania R R	18
Gillette Safety Razor dol 5 Pfd	52
National Dairy	15 2/4
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	38 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	79 3/4
Guaranty Trust	270
United States Steel	47 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	57
Ludlum Steel	17
U S Rubber	42
International Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 1/4
General Motors	44 3/8
General Electric	35 3/8
Woolworth	47 1/2
Lockheed	27
Montgomery Ward	52
National City Bank of New York	26 1/4
Socony	11 3/4
Consolidated Oil	7 7/8

Turnover 480,000 shares, We see no reason to change our favourable opinion of the market

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1938 to 15th June 1939 (by rail and sea)		2,154,674
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1939 to 15th June 1939 (by road estimated)		371,584
		2,526,258
Same time last year		2,303,317
Exports from 1st Sept. 1939 to 15th June 1939		
	1938-39	1937-38
United Kingdom	54,068	44,581
Continent	210,923	220,022
China	351,195	79,464
Japan	695,325	535,032
Coast Ports	30,853	56,189
U.S.A.	376	100
Total	1,342,740	935,388
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1938 to 15th June 1939 (adjusted)		238,069
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1938 to 15th June 1939		727,616
Same time last year		873,391
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 15th June 1939		1,103,657
Same time last year		1,179,621

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from upcountry from 1st Sept. 1938 to 8th June 1939		1,696,325
Same time last year		1,469,416
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1938 to 1st June 1939		1,375,477
Same time last year		1,051,484

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 21.

Wheat	17,440 cwts.
Linseed	3,200 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	86 cwts.
Gingellyseed	18 cwts.
Poppyseed	12 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,023 cwts.
Castorseed	228 cwts.
Rice	3,604 cwts.
Myrabollams	551 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,264 cwts.
Gram	557 cwts.
Joowar	24 cwts.
Barley	579 cwts.
Bajree	453 cwts.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1939

An enthusiastic reception was given to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at the Central Station on his arrival in Bombay on Wednesday morning. He was taken in procession in a decorated car to the Congress House.

WELCOME TO SUBHAS

Garlanded By Over 150 Associations

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Hundreds of citizens gathered at the Bombay Central in the early hours this morning, which looked dreary owing to overcast skies and accorded to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose a warm reception.

Mr. K. F. Nariman received Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at Dadar and travelled with him to the Central.

Over 150 associations garlanded him.

Mr. Subhas Bose was taken in procession to the Congress House.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Mr. Nathalal Parekh were seated by the side of Subhas Babu.

The Girgaum District Congress Committee gave a reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival at the Congress House. He was garlanded by Miss Hira Bhatvadekar, Vice-President and Mr. R. K. Kelkar, Treasurer of the Girgaum District Congress Committee.

Addressing the gathering, Subhas Babu said that he had been greatly touched by the spontaneity of the reception and was particularly happy to see a large number of Muslims participating in it. It was a matter for pleasure that the principles of the Forward Bloc appealed to such a large number.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose drove from the Congress House to the residence of Mr. Nathalal Parekh.

Bose's Reception At Dadar

Babu Subhas Bose was given an enthusiastic reception at Dadar Station where he was garlanded by more than a score of organisations including the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, the North Bombay Students' Union, the Girni Kamgar Union, the Bharat Nav Yuvak Mandal, the Kerala Socialist Front League, the Travancore State People's Relief Committee, the South Indian Residents' Association, the Worli Young Men's Association, the Jyoti Mitra Mandal, the Bengal Club, the Mukadam Clerk's Union, the Lok Seva Sangh, the Bharatiya Seva Dal, the Arya Brij Dal, the K.E.M. Hospital Employees Union, the Tramway Men's Union and other organisations.

The Prakash band was in attendance.

Miss Miraben who arrived by the same train was an interested spectator of the enthusiastic demonstration.

In Irish Native Amateur Golf Championship, James Bruen, British Walker Cup player, was beaten three and one in the fifth round by G. H. Owens of Skerries. Other Walker Club player losing were Cecil Ewing to J. Carr of Sutton, Dublin, 3 and John Burke to B. J. Scannell of University College 4 and 3

MOVING IN SAME OLD RUT

Inspectors-General Of Prisons Decry Jail Reform

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

It is understood that the sixth All-India Conference of the Inspector-Generals of Prisons held recently at Delhi deprecated the classification of prisoners as "political" and opined that political prisoners should not be exempted from regular work. The Conference also disapproved of the recent experiment by the U. P. Government of providing tobacco for prisoners. There was a consensus of opinion that tobacco should not be provided to prisoners in any form. These decisions of the Conference indicate how the Inspector-Generals of Prisons are still moving in the old grooves.

Among the notable arrivals in Bombay on Wednesday morning was Miss Miraben, the English disciple of Gandhiji, who arrived from the N.-W. Frontier Province where she was engaged in the cult of the Charka.

VICEROY CALLS FOR BADRINATH BILL FILES

Tug-of-War Between Govt. And Durbar; Outcome Uncertain

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 21.

The Viceroy is reported to have summoned the whole file of the Badrinath Temple Bill question from the U. P. Government. He is giving his close attention to the whole question which promises to be a very thorny one in view of the U. P. Government's strong attitude against any interference. The Bill which had passed both the Houses of the Legislature should in the normal course have become a law much earlier but for the struggle between the Tehri Durbar and the U. P. Government. The former are determined not to give up their ancient rights over the administration of the Badrinath Temple.

PUBLICITY OFFICER FOR MUNICIPALITY

Resolution Passed By MAJORITY

POONA, June 20.

The Poona Municipality will have a publicity officer, according to a resolution adopted by the municipality at this evenings general meeting, Mr. K. N. Shirole, President, presiding

The incumbet to the post will combine in himself two duties, namely, publicity officer to the Municipality and personal assistant to the president of the Municipality, according to the terms of the resolution. The post will carry a salary grade of Rs. 60, Rs. 5 to Rs. 100

The resolution was vehemently opposed by the opposition croups, but ultimately it was passed by 25 votes to 17.

ANDREWS-DUBE RESIGNS FROM SERVANTS OF INDIA

POONA, June 20.

Mr. S. P. Andrews-Dube, a member of the Servants of India Society from the United Provinces, was yesterday permitted to resign his membership of the Society for private reasons.

The annual session of the Servants of India Society, which commenced at Poona, their headquarters, on June 12, concluded yesterday.—A.P.

A warm reception was given by the B. P. C. C. to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on his arrival at the Victoria Terminus on Wednesday morning.

Warm Welcome To Rajen Babu

Gandhiji Alights At Dadar

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Carelessly folding a local daily newspaper which apparently he had not finished reading, Mahatma Gandhi who arrived by the Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) this morning, singnalled to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Dadar Railway Station, presumably seeking to know whether he was to detrain there.

The train was late by nearly an hour.

Despite inclement weather a large number of Congressmen had foregathered at the Station. Two Burmans kept on beating drums and singing songs.

As soon as the train steamed in, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel approached Gandhiji's compartment and asked him to alight there. Gandhiji, who was busy reading a newspaper, signed to him whether he was to get down there. Sardar replied in the affirmative

Then folding and rolling up the paper, Gandhiji got up. He looked much pulled down.

Gandhiji's grandson was the first to jump down and while doing so hardly touched Sardar's extended hand. Kasturba and other lady members of Gandhiji's entourage were then led down by Sardar. Gandhiji was the last to be escorted to the motor-car, stationed outside. Among those present at the Station were the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mr. R. D. Birla and Mr. S. K. Patil.

The party, which included Mr. Mahadev Desai, then motored to Birla House.

Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh and Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, members of the Working Committee, travelled by the same train

Rajen Babu Arrives

About an hour later, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, arrived at Victoria Terminus by the Calcutta (via Cheoki) Mail.

At the station, he was received and garlanded by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. and representatives of all the ward committees. He was accorded a warm reception. Dr. B. C. Roy also arrived by the same train.

About 100 "Desh Sevikas" and volunteers of Hindustan Seva Dal gave the Congress President a guard of honour. A band played.

Among those prominent at the station were Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, S. A. Brelvi, S. K. Patil and Gunvant Kapadia, Joint Hon. Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. and Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimji.

Shortly after, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai drove to Birla House. Mr. Profulla Ghosh and Mr. Mehtab, members of the Working Committee arrived there a few minutes later. All of them were closeted with Gandhiji for some time, presumably discussing the agenda for the ensuing Working Committee meeting which is to begin at Birla House, to-day, at 2 p.m.

PROBLEMS OF "LEFT CONSOLIDATION"

Socialists Meet Subhas Chandra Bose

BOMBAY, June 21

The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party and some members of the Communist Party met at the residence of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and discussed the question, in the words of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, of "Left Unity" as also their attitude towards the Forward Bloc.

No decisions were reached, but they are meeting again tomorrow morning.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Swami Sahajanand, Acharya Narendradev and Professor Ranga met Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose this afternoon and discussed with him the question of Consolidation of Leftist elements in the Congress They are meeting Mr. Bose again tomorrow morning.—A. P.

"Mockery To Ask Us To Put Down Drunkenness While State Licenses Trade"

• Popes Denounce Deadly Evil Of Drink

In view of the speech made by the Archbishop of Bombay, at the Rotary Club, on Tuesday, 13th June, 1939, it would be interesting to read what some great Catholic Leaders think of the liquor and prohibition.

Pope Leo XIII

"But the greatest of all in this matter should be the zeal of the priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the Word of Life and to mould them to Christian morality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the practice of virtue.

"Let pastors, therefore, do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of Christ, by assiduous preaching and exhortation, and to shine before all as models of abstinence, that so many calamities with which this vice threaten both Church and State, may, by their strenuous endeavours, be averted."

"Given at Rome, from St. Peter's this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year 1887, the tenth year of our Pontificate.—Leo XIII POPE."

Pope Pius X

"The Popes in these latter times have not failed to call attention to the deadly evil you are combating and have proclaimed the necessity of prompt and efficacious remedies.

"Provincial Councils, Bishops in all parts of the world have raised the cry of alarm and have roused men's consciences. Following them, men of faith, of science, of action, have by their words and their examples produced a most salutary movement in Catholic temperance organisations. And how useful it is to show what a scourge alcoholism is in its economical, moral and physiological effects by showing its connection with the deterioration of the individual, whose health, intelligence, conscience and liberty are diminished, and ruined by it; its connection with the deterioration of the family, in which it engenders confusion and disorder; with the deterioration of society whose most important interests are menaced by it. Hence among social workers there are none more pressing than this."

Get Out Of The Liquor Business

The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, held in 1884, called upon those engaged in the sale of liquor to choose a more honourable way of making a living.

Shun Drink Houses

The Catholic Church through the Second Plenary Council of

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).

Leaders Arrive In Bombay

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

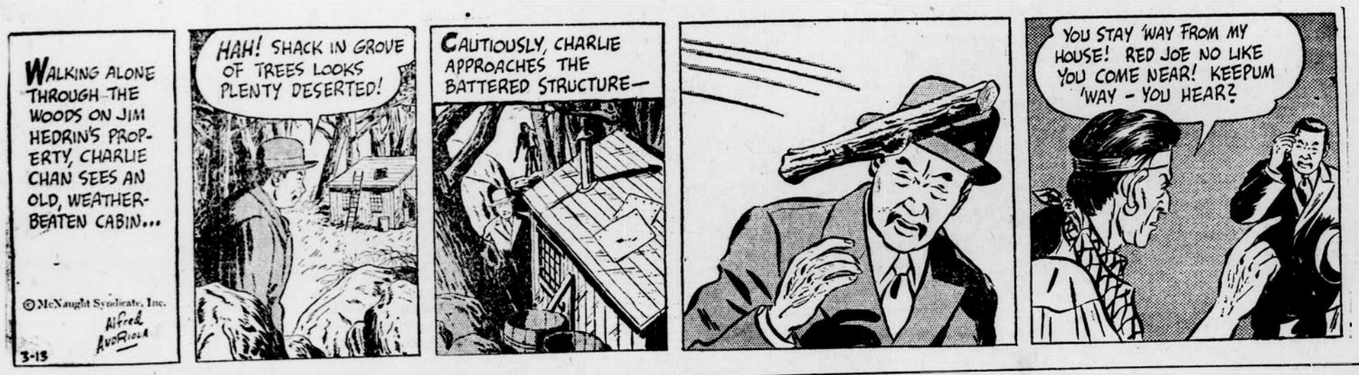
Citizens of Bombay woke up on Wednesday morning to greet a dull, cold day, overcast with grey, leaden clouds, heralding a week of intense political activity.

Every train that arrived at the Victoria Terminus brought in members of the Congress Working Committee or other Congress leaders including Mahatma Gandhi who was welcomed as warmly as ever. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Pattabhi arrived by the Madras Express.

All the members of the Working Commitee, except Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj have now arrived.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the Kisan Sabha, Acharya Narendra Dev and Jaiprakash Narain, the Socialist leaders have also arrived.

CHARLIE CHAN


WALKING ALONE THROUGH THE WOODS ON JIM HEDRIN'S PROPERTY, CHARLIE CHAN SEES AN OLD, WEATHER-BEATEN CABIN...
HAH! SHACK IN GROVE OF TREES LOOKS PLENTY DESERTED!
CAUTIOUSLY, CHARLIE APPROACHES THE BATTERED STRUCTURE—
YOU STAY 'WAY FROM MY HOUSE! RED JOE NO LIKE YOU COME NEAR! KEEPUM 'WAY - YOU HEAR?
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Alfred Andriola
3-15

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